INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 21— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 25 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
28 Jan.	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 „	CHINA‡		7,952
24 „	KANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA..		11,120
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,985
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,572
30 „	MANTUA ..		10,946

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £ 0
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £60.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928			
31st Jan.	†MIRZAPORE ..	Straits, China, and Japan.	
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	

†does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
25th Jan.	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.	
25th „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
27th „	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
28th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie	
30th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.	
1st Feb.	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa	

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tyne Maru ..	5873	6 Jan.	25 Jan.
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 „	1 Feb.
Genoa Maru ..	6785	31 „	5 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	12 „
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 Feb.	18 „
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	4 Mar.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	24th Jan.
Borneo Maru ..	12th „	28th „
Yeikoku Maru ..	22nd „	30th „
*Heinan Maru ..	11th „	3rd Feb.
Shunko Maru ..	27th „	7th „
Taizan Maru ..	9th Feb.	18th „
Sumatra Maru ..	10th „	20th „
Ichiyo Maru ..	13th „	25th „
Tsurushima M ..	19th „	28th „
Honolulu Maru ..	24th „	5th Mar.

*Arrive at Karachi Jan. 11th

For Particulars apply to:—
CH. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our client's instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Culcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	30,00,000
Reserved Fund		22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat. Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalabhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„	96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,82
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA,
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—
"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—As a GOVERNESS and whole time Companion, an educated Hindoo Lady, Graduate preferred, to take charge of two Hindoo boys of age 8 and 10. Apply with full particulars, to Box No. 2089, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R685

WANTED—Experienced DISTRICT AGENTS to secure orders for Tea, Rice, Oil-cake. Pay 50/ plus commission. Apply enclosing /2/ postage to WESTERN AGENCY, 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

A R684

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the devised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Immediate, ENGLISH FILTER PRESSES, 13in., 18in., 25in., complete. Prices cheap. Also two Expellers, as Andersons. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.

N R677

FOR SALE—650 Lbs English BLASTING POWDER. For particulars apply Box No 208. Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."

T R 680

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.

C R638

MATRIMONIAL

A SUITABLE MATCH for a double graduate Bisa Aggarwal (Garg-gotra) girl. Correspond with The MANAGER, D. B. AGGARWAL CO., Patiala (Punjab)

M R639

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY

WILL BE HELD IN MARCH.
Exhibits to be sent by February 20.
For prospectus apply HON. SECRETARY, Chepauk, MADRAS.

29810

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF BRIDGE GIRDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th February, 1928, for the supply of Bridge Girder spans for reconstruction of the Nalganga Bridge. The approximate weight of the steel-work is 261 tons.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tenders for Girder Spans for Nalganga Bridge."

3. Tender form with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set which amount will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent. G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 21st January, 1928.

29845

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Drugs, Medicines and Surgical Dressings, etc., to the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 3rd February, 1928. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, etc., to the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specification, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 5 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

29835

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been given under Section 36 (n) of the Municipal Act for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation, when the Budget Estimates for the year 1928-29 are discussed:—

1. By Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora—For deleting an amount of Rs. 3 lacs provided in the Budget as Sinking Fund on Development Loans.

2. By Dr. M. C. Javle, seconded, by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For making a provision of Rs. 5 lacs in the Loan Works Budget for the improvement of Dadar Gully and Hasali Tank Lane in G Ward.

3. By Dr. M. C. Javle—For making a part provision of Rs. 5 lacs in the Loan Works Budget in connection with the scheme for the drainage and sewerage of the North of the City.

4. By Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For adopting the estimate of expenditure in respect of Primary Education at Rs. 29,27,307 instead of at Rs. 28,68,507 as proposed in the Budget.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 24th January, 1928.

29847

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT "AHMEDI TERRACE," WARDEN ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time very handsome made-to-order household dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Dewji Canji and others, mirror back sideboards, rich silver, glass and platedware, brass table ornaments dumbwaiters, table and ceiling fans, dinner waggons, telescopic dining table, corner cabinets, glass bead screens, door curtains with brass rods, drawing room Chesterfield suites, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads, cane furniture, coal stove, ice refrigerator, water filters, copper and aluminium utensils, teapoys, etc., etc.

The property of a Gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

2nd WEEK 2nd
Commenced from SATURDAY the 14th January, 1928.
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co's
BRAND NEW MYTHOLOGICAL FILM.
Ram-Rajjya = Viyoga
('An Episode from Ramayana)
The Story of Ram-Rajjya-Viyoga is very much known to young and old and needs no introduction. Scenes of Preparation of installing Ram on the throne and departure of Rama to Vanwas are worth seeing and masterpiece of photography
AT THE
NOVELTY CINEMA
GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS SPLENDID
Film when you will be delighted throughout.
Apply for booking to
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.
BALAJI HOUSE,
GIRGAON BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Unprecedented Success!

Thousands turned away owing to terrific rush at every performance.
HURRY UP! THERE ARE ONLY THREE MORE DAYS
BE SURE TO SEE AT BOMBAY'S NEW SUPER CINEMA
THE
CAPITOL
Opp. VICTORIA TERMINUS.
THE MOST INSPIRING AND GLORIOUS PICTURE OF THE BRITISH NAVY
The Flag Lieutenant.
10 PARTS
DAILY AT 6-15 & 10 p.m

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—TO-NIGHT.
LAST SIX CHAPTERS OF
"THE GREEN ARCHER"
The Greatest Mystery Serial Ever made
Story by EDGAR WALLACE
A PATHE SERIAL.
TIME: Saturday and Sunday 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P. M.
Week Days: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

The most Sensational Picture ever produced
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
SHRI SHARDA FILM CO.
Presents
"The Wine of Youth"
Powerful and Peppy. Alive and Living.
A dash of Fun. Dramatic consequences.
The battle of a Strong Man for Redeeming his Pledge
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M. Extra Show at 3 P.M. On Saturday & Sunday and Bank Holidays.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P.M.
To-night Tremendous Double Attraction!
2nd WEEK! Episodes 5, 6 and 7!
6 exciting reels!
"THE GOLDEN STALLION"
ALSO
The Incomparable
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE PILGRIM"
It's absolutely the greatest collection of CHAPLIN LAUGHS ever presented
COME ONE COME ALL!

Make a Note of
SATURDAY the 28th inst. Commencing.
FIRST GUJARATI PRODUCION.
EX-HUSBAND
Featuring Mr. NANDRAM. Hero of the Indian Filmdom.
Story—Full of Dare Devil Stunts and Excitement from start to finish.
Remember Saturday the 28th.
TO BE SCREENED AT
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT and Three Days only to see Imperial's Highly Popular Picture
LADY OF THE LAKE
Starring Miss ARMELINE
Beautiful Love Story with fine interesting and extraordinary Stunts.
COME TO-NIGHT.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE.

NATYAKALA PRAVARTAK SANGIT MANDALI
will stage
TO-NIGHT Wednesday 25th Jan. 1928 at 9 P. M.
EKAHI PAISA (In Hindi-Urdu)
Sat. 28th Jan. '28 at 9 p.m. & Sun. 29th Jan. '28 at 3-30 p.m.
Shadiki Peheli Rat (By Munshi Abbas Ali Saheb)
at the ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Grant Road.
Reserve your Seats at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. & 3 to 6 p.m. Daily.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

CENSUS GINNINGS 12,502,000 BALES —CONSIDERABLE LONG LIQUIDATION—RECOVERED ON SHORT COVERING AND TRADE BUYING—FUTURES 15 TO 23 POINTS DOWN—

New York, Jan. 23.

The Eleventh Census Bureau Report showed 12,502,000 bales ginned to 15th January as against 12,072,000 bales up to 11th December 1927 and 16,610,000 bales upto 15th January 1927. Private estimates of such a figure were received in advance and while the report is as expected, certainly it proved a disappointment for those who were bullishly inclined. Trading commenced at a decline of about 23 points with considerable liquidation of speculative purchases. The offerings were absorbed by speculative shorts and trade buying at the decline. Prices rallied somewhat during the first hour, but general sentiment being bearish, increased selling pressure was responsible for a decline of 16 points a little after the noon. During the later part of the session, price movement was narrow and the market closed at a decline of 15 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points to 18.85c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled very quiet and closed at a decline of 27 to 29 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 30 points to 18.41c.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS

New York, Jan. 23.

10 a.m.	18.29—.23	opening
10-30 a.m.	18.34—.18	highest
11 a.m.	18.25—.27	
12 noon	18.26—.26	
12-39 p.m.	18.18—.34	lowest
3 p.m.	18.30—.22	close

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 23rd January:—

Considerable long liquidation taken by trade.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Texas friends:—"Think present price and basis safe as stock is being reduced and consumers have considerable cotton yet to buy."

Reuter:—"Market depressed by bearish census ginners report. Prices first declined on liquidation and then advanced partially on covering."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vasugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 23rd instant as under:—"Immediate prefer sales on rallies."

GANN'S CABLE.

Main trend down. Expect moderate Rally not more than 50/60 points. Expect higher end of the week. Think it good to sell on rallies as long as market shows weakness.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 23-1-28	5422000	4827000
" Yesterday do	18000	35000
Exports to date do	4211000	6382000
Stock at Ports 20-1-28	2112000	2897000
" Interior Towns do	1223000	1480000
" Liverpool 20-1-28	883000	1251000
Visible Supply 20-1-28	5722000	7233000
Quantity in Sight do	10395000	21033000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 23.

January	18.31—.25
March	18.35—.21
May	18.45—.23
July	18.30—.22
October	17.85—.15
December	17.78—.19
Middling Spot	18.85—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 23.

March	18.16—.29
May	18.10—.27
Middling Spot	18.41—.30

NEW YORK

New York. 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool as closing time)

March	18.30
May	18.38
July	18.25

New York. Noon Call:—

March	18.23
May	18.42
July	18.26

New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—

March	18.08
May	18.01
July	17.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. Jan. 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LIVERPOOL.

OPENED 5 POINTS LOWER—RALLIED 3 POINTS ON SHORT COVERING—BEARISH GINNING FIGURES—CONSIDERABLE SELLING FUTURES 14 TO 15 POINTS LOWER. SPOT SALES 8,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

The Liverpool futures market opened 4 to 5 points lower but rallied 3 points on short covering. Later on bearish ginning figures influenced considerable selling and the market closed weak at a decline of 14 to 15 points. Middling American Spot prices declined 1 point to 10.54d. per lb. and sales of 8,000 Bales were recorded.

Following easier quotations of American cotton, the Empire future market ruled quiet and prices declined 14 points. Egyptian futures were quiet but steady and established a decline of 13 points by the close. Sakel Spot prices closed unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Feeling continues bearish on decreased consumption and fears of increased acreage."

Market is depressed by bearish "Census Report." Prices at first declined on liquidation and then advanced partially on covering.

Takings of World's Spinners American cotton week ending 14/1/28 351,000bs; week ending 21/1/28 279,000bs.

Stern & Co:—"Feeling continues bearish on decreased consumption and fears of increased acreage."

Springmann & Co:—"May have reaction at any time but market heavy under renewed liquidation, basis is declining. Undertone is poor both here and in Manchester. We still favour the bear side."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cables from Liverpool friends dated 23rd Jan:—

"Report as about what was expected. There is more cotton offering. Our opinion is that market may be further depressed."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

	Opening	Closing
January	9.90	9.80—.14
February		9.78—.14
March	9.87	9.78—.14
April		9.75—.14
May	9.84	9.74—.14
June		9.67—.13
July	9.76	9.66—.14
August		9.55—.13
September		9.46—.12
October	9.47	9.36—.14
November		9.30—.15
December		9.30—.15
January		9.28—.15
Middling Spot		10.54—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 23

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.75
Scinde, Fine	7.95
Scinde, Superfine	8.15
Bengal, Good	7.55
Bengal, Fully Good	7.75
Bengal, Fine	7.95
Oomra, Good	8.20
Oomra, Fully Good	8.45
Oomra, Fine	8.70
Broach, Fully Good	9.20
Broach, Fine	9.45
Broach Superfine	9.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

January	16.67—.13
February	16.77—.13
March	16.82—.13
April	16.82 —.13
May	16.94—.13
June	16.94—.13
July	17.01—.13
August	17.01—.12
September	17.01—.13
October	17.05—.13
November	17.07—.13
December	16.93—.13
January	16.99—.11
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.45

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 23

Demand Bills	487.06

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 23.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14-15/16.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25,
C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/March per cwt. 14/3.
July/Sept per cwt 14/6.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan/March per cwt. 14/4-3/4
C. & F. Karachi—
Jan/March per cwt. 14/5-1/2.

BOMBAY

Bazar Operators Bought. Short covered Closed Rs. 2/4 Lower.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Following a decline of 22 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 360/ for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 359/8 on scattered selling. At this level there was considerable buying and prices improved to Rs 361/. Rate at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	360	361	359/8	360
Oomra D./J.	329	330/8	329	330/8
Oomra Mar.	325	327/8	325	327/8
Bengal D./J.	299	299	298/8	298/8
Bengal Mar.	298	298/8	298	298

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Liverpool opened unchanged but improved 4 points in later cables. The forward market ruled very steady on buying by Bazar operators and short covering. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	361/12
Oomra D./J.	330
Oomra Mar.	328
Bengal D./J.	297/8
Bengal Mar.	298/8
Day's Highest Broach	Rs. 362/4
Day's Lowest Broach	Rs. 359/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

January	210.90—3.00
April	220.00+0.40
July	224.80+1.40

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Bengal 237 D./J.
Bengal 257 March.
Broach 360 A./M.
Oomra 330 D./J.
Oomra 327 March.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	317	311	304	297 289
S. P.	315	309	302	295 287
Rajputana P. A	317	311	304	297 289
Oomra No. 3	337	330	326	
C. P. No. 1	361	354	344	
C. P. No. 2	349	342	332	
Khandesh	332	322	312	302
Mathia		318	308	294

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

200 Vardhman Bros. Muthia 290
100 Forbes & Co. C. P. 1 364
200 Forbes & Co. Degaon 315
100 E. Spinner & Co. Khandwa 327
100 Moon Mill Ujjain 357
100 Japan T. & Co. Bengal 300
100 Japan T. & Co. Katol 367
200 Currimbhai Mill Ujjain 354
200 Damodar Sons Aurangabad 311
100 Madhavji Jethabhai Muktsar 327
200 H. Rambhagat Jalna 315

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready. Average.	Delivery Contract Jan.
Bengal Superfine	310		
Bengal Fine	305	300	+4
Bengal FG.	295	290	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	315	300	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	295	290	
Wardha.Hinght. Fine	360/63	350/53	
Nagpur Fine	360/63	350/53	+24
Yeotmal	350/53	340/43	
Arvi Fine	350/53	340/43	+13
Amraoti Fine	340/43	330/33	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	338/40	323/25	+1/2
Mulkapur Fine	333/35	323/25	
Khandesh Fine	323/25	318/20	—5/6
Muthia Fine		315/18	—5
Muthia FG.			—16/7
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	370/75		
Purna FG. GS.	343/45	323/25	
Parbhani/Sailu. FG. GS.	320/23		
Indore Ujjain Fine		328/30	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	340/43	328/30	
Broach FG.			March
Broach Fine			+17
Westerns MG.		350/55	
Westerns HG.			
Cambodia	465		
Miraj/Sangli	410		Ap/My
Compta Good	415		+35
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan 23

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association Ltd.).

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Ready	21 4 6
Maha	21 4 6
Falguna	21 5 9
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21 4 6
National City	21 8 0

SILVER.

Ready	59 0 0
London/Ready	26 3/16
London Forward	26 1/16
London Shanghai.	
Opening	
Closing	Closed.
New York Cent ,	56 15/16

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Maha	59/1/0	59/3/0	59/1/0	59/2/0
Falguna,	58/15/0	59/1/0	58/15/0	59/0/0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 24.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|6 1|16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M.st D A 1|6 1|32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8 3/32 to 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1|6 5|32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady dull.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 920.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 124-1|2.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 138
SHANGHAI.—
Bank's selling D D 175
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155-1|2.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1|2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11 1/4.
London—Silver per oz.—Steady 25/8
London—Silver per oz.—Forward 26/1
Tone of Silver.—Dull. Nothing doing. American offered silver after the price had been fixed. Closed weak.
American Cross Rate 4&87-1/2
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124 02

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Tree months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1/4 per cent.
One to three months 5.1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market ...Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 24

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales

	2 Days.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	2,042	1,85,560	2,09,920
Central India	3,943	1,29,390	1,16,879
Barsi & Nagar	2,681	1,50,367	1,04,398
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,684	59,488	34,913
Berar	4,301	3,42,652	2,66,985
Central Provinces	1,824	1,41,976	93,115
Total Oomras	16,481	9,58,433	8,26,310
Dholera	437	56,214	28,897
N.-W. Provinces	1	59,152	47,217
Rajputana		18,878	16,182
Sind-Punjab	2,064	86,804	59,735
Broach		2,597	283
Coomta & Dharwar	19	3,474	19,752
Westerns-Northerns		8,402	8,970
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7,425	4,594
Persian		3,052	2,849
American		21,111	66,721
Egyptian & African		9,352	20,166
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		64	45
Total	19,002	12,54,958	11,01,573

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 19th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	4,417	2,01,319	1,04,098
Japan & China	9,270	3,13,427	3,30,855
Coast Ports		10,330	5,184
Up-country by Rail		37,281	40,270
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		43,765	77,684
Total	13,687	6,06,722	5,58,091

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 23rd instant.

	cwts.
Wheat	9,906
Linseed	4,286
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	96
Gingellyseeds	8,247
Poppyseed	71
Groundnuts	13,606
Castorseed	6,307
Rice	4,087
Myrabollams	5,033
Cottonseed	45,778
Mowraseed	529
Gram	4,051
Joowar	1,836
Barley	64
Bajree	5,156
Coal	655 tons.

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/7-3/8 sellers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CORINNE GRIFFITH in Three Hours
7 reels
A First National Picture
"TEE FOR TWO." PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
Time: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

Bata

SOLE AGENTS WANTED.

Sole Dealerships for the following towns are now available. Applicants must essentially already have, or be prepared to open, a Shop for BATA Shoes:

POONA HYDERABAD (Sind.)
AJMER KARACHI
SECUNDERABAD INDORE.

Apply preferably in person to:—

KAZI
DAWAR H. KAZI & CO.
249, Hornby Road.
BOMBAY.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 23.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb—
January shipment sellers 49/3.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.—
January shipment sellers 49/3.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 51/3.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi, new crop May/June shipment sellers 50/-.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £9-3-9.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £18-10.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £19-2-6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 23.

Silver—Market very quiet.

Spot	26-3/16
Forward	26-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 23.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 23.

Copper, English Best Selected £66-1/8.
Copper Braziers, £76.
Yellow Metal £65.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £22-3/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13.
Tin, English Ingots £252-3/4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 23.

Linseed, Oil naked, London, cwt.—
Mar/April delivery sellers 28/6.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
May/Aug delivery paid 29/3.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 23

Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £17-10.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers £17-10.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Feb/March shipment. Hull paid £18-3-9
Linseed, Bombay.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £18-3-9.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	12 8 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	9 15 6
Sago Flour, market quality	9 8 0
Maize Starch, Continental	11 0 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	15 14 0
Magnesium Chloride German.	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	32 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 12 0
Bleaching Powder United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electric (German) Small	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide English Large Pkg.	8 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 6 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 0 0
Soda Ash	7 2 0
Bichromite of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 0 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	33 0 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	26 0 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 6 6
Antimony Salt	0 5 10
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 2
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
Acetic Acid	0 6 9
Formal-de-hyde	0 6 3

STOCKS AND SHARES

INDIAN CEMENTS FIRM

MILL SHARES STEADY.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Cotton Mill share opened steady and fluctuated within a small range despite easier feeling in the raw Cotton market. Buyers are awaiting to enter the market at lower prices but in view of transfer business, they are holding aloof for easier moments. Simplex was in good demand to-day on expectations of better dividend, but making enquiries in various corners, we are told that there is no truth about the rumour. However the sentiment at present continues rather mixed, and look moderate fluctuations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shahbad Cement concern is said to have received some large orders and its is anticipated that a portion of it may be participated by Indian Cements. This news caused an impressive buying for Indian Cements shares with a good rise in prices. Tata Hydros were rather quiet. Tata Iron and Steel shares ruled rather steady with moderate business. Tramway shares ruled steady.

SECURITIES.

Government securities ruled rather steady with a small business.

COTTON MILLS.

	Feb., 1928. Closing rates.
Paid up.	
100 Ahmed. Advance	400
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6-12
500 Bombay Cotton	317/8
250 Bombay Dying	955
250 Bradbury	280
100 Century	465
100 Central India	528-12
500 Central India Pr.	485
100 Colaba Land	143/12
100 Coorla	130
100 Crescent	193/12
250 Currim	270
500 David	270
250 Dawn	670
200 Edward Sassoon	112/8
10 E D Sassoon	As. 14-6
100 Elphinstone	16
250 Fazulboy	905
50 Finlay	165
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	133-12
100 Indian Bleaching	265
100 Indore Malwa	365
250 Jamshed Mfg.	50
50 Kastoorchand	25-12
100 Khatau	82/8
100 Kohinoor	293-12
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6815
100 Madhavrao Sed.	45
100 Madhowji	117/8
500 Mathradas	50
1000 Mancekji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	86¼
1000 Morarji	2150
200 New Great	316-4
10 New City	130
250 Pabanoy	286-4
250 Pearl	606-4
100 Phoenix	417-8
10 Premier	13
1000 Sholapur	7000
250 Simplex	210
50 Swan	130
100 Swadesni	530
500 Tata Mill	82/8
500 Vishnu Cotton	3150

BANKS.

500 Imperial	1400
125 Imperial	338/12
50 India	88
50 Baroda	91/8
25 Central	26/2
£5 Eastern	84
£12 1/2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahd. Prantij	917/8
Amritsar Patti	143
100 Cen. Prov. Rly.	101
100 Dhond Baramat	102
100 Guzerat Rly.	95/8
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 24.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-0-0
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/9.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/15.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100-0.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/7.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106-5.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1955 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

Forward Rates: 2nd Feb. Sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 76-1-0 1945-55, Rs. 106/8.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

90 Mandhra Bhon	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapti Valley	717/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	104
1000 Andhra Valley	785
100 Alcock	375
125 B. Burma	870
50 B. Burma N. I.	312/8
10 Br. India Insurance	9
8sh Bt. Burma Pet	4/11
50 B. Tramway	156/14
50 P. Tramway Pref.	70
200 Bombay Steam	270
50 Bombay Telephone	52
10 Bundi Cement	23
250 India Cement	295
10 Central India Mining	23-12
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/3
sh. 2 Do Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	247/8
40 Katni Deferred	820
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2000
25 New India Insur.	19/10
10 Punjab P. Cement	14/14
10 Pref.	15
10 Shivrajpur	45/12
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	79/8
30 Tata Iron Defd.	285
150 Tata Iron 1st Pre.	135/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pre.	92
1000 Tata Hydro	1110
100 Tata Oil	45/8
1000 Tata Power Ord.	582/8
100 Tata Power Pref.	905
215 Scindia Steam	18/11

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 23.

T T Berlin on London 20.45.3/4.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.07.3/4.
T T Brussels on London 34.98
T T Madrid on London 28.45.
T T Milan on London 92.08.
T T Berne on London 25.31.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.46.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 23.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £21-1/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £128-1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.
National Bank £51.
Eastern Bank £6-3/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £89.3/4.
Conversion Loan £77.1/2.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £101-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £62-1/8.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £72-1/4.
Consols £55-3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1/4.

GO AHEAD AFGHANISTAN.

PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PESHAWAR, Jan. 19.

Afghanistan is making rapid strides not only in the commercial and industrial field but also in the field of agriculture. And to meet a growing demand the Afghan Government had decided to establish an Agricultural College at Jalalabad. This College has according to reports coming from Kabul, been just declared open by Mr. Faiz Muhammed Khan, Minister for Education. The College has engaged a German Professor who gives lectures with the help of a Sikh interpreter.

In the direction of civic administration too considerable progress is being made The Kabul Municipality has just been granted powers to ensure cleanliness of the city. Its rights include interference in the matter of construction of hotels, baths and other public places. Shopkeepers are required to keep eatables covered and roofs of covered bazars are to be removed and ownerless dogs are to be killed. The Municipality has also just started sending in daily birth and death reports to the Medical Department.—From "Chronicle" Delhi Edition.

RESOLUTION ON INDONESIA

The General Council of the League against Imperialism and for National Independence held on December 9th, 10th and 11th, 1927, at Brussels, having heard

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayas Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: AQUARIUS.

If to-day is actually and in reality and in fact (but not in fiction) your "Varsha" (Parsi Gujerati), "Varshagandha" (Shoodh Swadeshi Gujerati), "Vadhdivas" (Maharashtrian, alias Kelkarian Marathi), that is, blooming birthday, let it bloom for ever in your humble sweet home, cottage, mansion or capitalistic palace. You are a living Chinese puzzle. Once in the lifetime of the Himalayan chela be it acknowledged, he is beaten—in attempting to read correctly your life's handiwork—it presents a vivid striking contrast at every hour and moment and second. Even a chameleon would feel bashful and coy like a girl of sweet sixteen (the stereotyped phrase is "sweet seventeen", be it acknowledged openly—even in the presence of the invisible but omnipresent C. I. D. reporters). In your "Sunday's best", you look like Lord Dazzleton-hired-suitington when going to remember God in His House. In your week-day dress you are a Lord of Knives and Forks and Plates and even of "Hors de Oeuvres" (not, of course,, of the Dalal Street pattern, either of Josephian or ante-Josephian periods). As such it is rather difficult to read your character (if you possess any). Of course the cheat of an alleged astrologer will be ready to tell you your future, "with an answer along with a miracle" ("Chamatkar sathe prashno-no jawab"), but your real future is known only to "Al Haque" (the Truth, that is, God). At times you are "getting beyond your depths"; but, beware of the fate of Juhu swimmers or the "Les Miserables" of the Back Bay Bungle.

the report of the Indonesian Delegation concerning the conditions in Indonesia,

Protests energetically against:

1.—The mass arrests and deportations of Indonesian fighters for freedom without any trial;

2.—The arrest of the leading members of the Perhimpoenan Indonesia who are kept in prison for more than three months;—

Decides to support with all strength the Indonesian liberating movement; and

Appeals to the Dutch proletariat to strengthen the power of the Indonesian Movement for freedom which is labouring under a regime of ruthless oppression, by rallying to the Dutch Section of the League to which the Perhimpoenan Indonesia emancipation movement is affiliated.

A JOINT CONFERENCE.

WORKERS TO BE PERSUADED TO RESUME.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

There was a conference to-day between the Works Manager of the railway, the District Magistrate and Mr. K. C. Roy Chaudhury, Labour representative in the Bengal Council. The former is reported to have stated that the men would not lose half a day's pay if they resumed work the next day. This decision was communicated to the E. I. Railway Labour Union. It is understood that the strikers may be persuaded to resume work to-morrow provided their grievances were enquired into by a competent committee.—A. P.

WORLD RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE

GERMAN SAVOUT AT D...III

(From "Chronicle" Delhi Edition)

The scheme of a world conference of all religions was outlined to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" by Dr. Rudolf Otto, Professor of Theology and History of Religions in Marcburg University (Germany) who has come out to India to collect data for his religious researches and to propagate his mission for popularising the proposed Conference.

The chief supporter of the proposed world religious conference is the famous multimillionaire Mr. Andrews Carnegi of U.S.A. This world Congress of religions is proposed to be held in Vienna sometime in 1930.

About 1,000 delegates representing various religions of the world are expected to attend the Conference.

Dr. Atkinson, General Secretary of Church Peace Union, is also shortly expected to be in India in connection with this Conference.

Dr. Otto has already delivered lectures at various places in India and was very much impressed with all that he saw at the Sabamarti Ashram of Mahatma Gandhi at Ahmedabad. Dr. Otto has been commissioned by the German Government to study Vaishnavism and has been invited by the Oxford University to deliver a series of lectures about the results of his theological researches. He is also writing a book called the "Ideal of the Holy" based on his findings in the realm of Western and Eastern mysticism.

ABOVE COMMUNALISM

WELCOME TO "CHRONICLE"

The "Taqat" writes in its issue of the 16th instant:—

The news will be received with greatest pleasure that our contemporary the "Bombay Chronicle" will shortly bring out a Delhi Edition of the "Chronicle". Necessary arrangements have been made and very shortly the first issue of the Delhi Edition will be out.

The "Bombay Chronicle" is one of the most influential Indian papers and throughout its life it has rendered great services to the country. It has always raised its voice with courage in favour of the national cause and has never sacrificed national interest for religious bigotry. The "Bombay Chronicle" has already been above Hindu-Muslim differences and even in these days when communalism is at its height, it has been its badge of honour.

We are glad to note the progress of our contemporary and offer our most cordial welcome to its Delhi Edition. We are sure it will prove of great help in clarifying the present atmosphere of Delhi. Those readers of the "Taqat" who read English papers should support this Nationalist Daily.

(Continued from column 6.)

and at times the whole thing is a mere myth whereas the perversions of an incident like the Black Hole of Calcutta is sought to be perpetuated again in all its distorted and exaggerated form to create an impression in the youthful Indian minds that their own country-men are not worthy of trust. But at the same time you will find the cowardly butchery of Jallianwalla Bagh is either totally omitted or if included was misrepresented as the glorious achievements of a brave general to save India from the treachery of and treacherous Indians. Similarly our students are compelled to cram in the pigeon holes of their memory such rotten stuff as the whims of a British King like King John several centuries ago, how many wives he married, what other foolish vanities and phantasm he indulged in and also to know all about the fastidious vanities of a foreign Queen like Elizabeth, as to how many lovers she had. with whom she courted and flirted, what dresses she wore and what functions she attended. What earthly use these foolish pranks and whims of foolish kings and queens are to be to our Indian Youth either in the present or in the future careers? On the other hand such patriotic and national works that will create a real spirit of patriotism and self-reliance and go to make the real citizens such as the speeches and writings of the life work of the great national hero Lokamanya Tilak and others are tabooed as politics and dangerous literature for youthful minds by a Minister of Education of Bombay in reply to a question of mine for introduction of those speeches and writings in the curriculum of studies. No doubt dangerous from a point of view of our rulers to whom the new spirit in this country is a sign and symbol of danger to their domination. Is there any wonder then that the youth is not what it should be compared to the young of every other self-governing country. On account of his unhealthy training in mirky atmosphere he grows up to be a man not fully fitted, not fully qualified to discharge his high duties and responsibilities as a citizen and man? Effects and impressions created due to the defective and pernicious system of education and secondly to inculcate and create at early stages by supplementing to that education the real training and character building which is wanting in schools and colleges thus prepare them for the future struggle and equip them for participation in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

SERVICE OF COUNTRY--MISSION OF LIFE

HOW TO FIGHT COMMUNALISM

INDICTMENT OF PRESENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

MR. NARIMAN'S ADDRESS TO YOUTH CONFERENCE

The following are extracts from the presidential address delivered by Mr. K. F. Nariman to the first session of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference:—

Before we come to the real topic and explain aims and ideals of this movement, it is necessary to remember ourselves and also to remind others that this movement is in no way to be construed as an organized revolt or a declaration of hostility to the elders nor is it to be understood as set up in a sort of rivalry to any other similar movement or institution in the country.

It has been the experience of all the countries, either struggling against a foreign yoke or fighting for the internal reforms, that complete success is not possible unless both the youth and the elders of both sexes in the country work arm in arm and shoulder to shoulder together, to attain that object.

The best course for the proper and steady progress of the country should be that a firmer and forward dash of youth should at times, be tempered by caution of age, and on the other the timidity of the age must at times, be lashed out by venturesome rash spirit of the youth.

ACTION MORE IMPORTANT THAN DELIBERATION.

If any hoary elder gives you such advice such sane advice, that my lad, you are yet too young to be wise, and rash for want of experience; he will tell you, you must first learn to crawl, then to walk and then to run; otherwise if you try to run atonce you may fall and sustain an injury. You may reply to the old gentleman, not in a spirit of defiance but in all humility, that we have been crawling for the last 150 years, since the commencement of British Rule, and if we do not make a dash for the goal now, rest assured that you may crawl for another 150 years and will never reach the goal at all. To put it shortly, the function of the elders is to deliberate, the function of the youth is to act, and in the progress of a country or in the achievement of any object, action is always more important than mere deliberation.

FIGHTING COMMUNALISM.

The very first object of this Conference is to fight communalism in every form and shape and foster amongst them a broad tolerant and cosmopolitan outlook. It is indeed very gratifying to note that amongst the youth of this presidency this aim and ideal has been given the first place. To my mind, the very formation of this organization, the very starting of this institution, is in itself a great step forward for the attaining of that laudable object. When you look at the constitution and the personnel this organization is perhaps the most cosmopolitan institution of the intelligent youth of this country than any other institution of this kind. The very formation of such association of youths of different communities, and different provinces all engaged in one common object is sure to create a spirit of comradeship, a spirit of cordiality and a spirit of universal brotherhood that is so essential and so necessary for the formation of the solidarity of a nationhood. For that reason I for one, and I believe there are many others, who agree with me, that educational institutions, particularly, should not be isolated and separated on communal or religious grounds.

All countries in modern times that have prospered and progressed in the world and have attained their freedom and emancipation and have secured proper places in the international existence have always been through the exertions and organised efforts of the Youth of those countries. Such Leagues and Associations of Youth have played very important parts in the re-generation, revival and re-formation of the modern political and social world, in free countries like Japan, Russia, Ireland, Turkey, Germany and Egypt. The study of modern histories of these countries will reveal that in the struggle for emancipation and freedom or even in the struggle for internal reform and reconstruction the Youth has always been in the forefront and played its part courageously and manfully. After all the leaders, and so-called leaders, can only assemble, discuss and resolve; the more important function, namely, the giving effect to those resolutions and putting them into actual practice must rest with the Youth. If the Youth occupy and play such important parts in self-governing and free countries, in a country with a foreign domination like India, their functions, their duties, their responsibilities are proportionately greater. Further necessity for such institutions is found in the fact that the system of education prevailing in this country the education which is ordinarily intended to train up young men and befit them for discharging the rights and duties of citizenship, is unfortunately so defective and in some cases has been so injurious that instead of creating right sort of citizens we find the type of timid and superficial citizens that often retard rather than help the progress of the country and that are very different from what one finds in other free countries.

THE MISSION OF LIFE.

Remember friends before you start your life in earnest, before you begin your career in reality, remember well that pounds, shillings, pence, is not and should not be the only mission of life. Do not delude yourself with a false belief that having made your wife and family comfortable, having educated your children, having supported some poor members of your family or friends, you have done your duty and discharged your responsibilities as a man and God will be pleased and satisfied with your achievements and assign to your soul a heavenly abode and everlasting peace and happiness. No, such a selfish course can never satisfy your God or country.

Nobody disputes that you have a duty towards your family and friends to discharge. That is one of the foremost and primary obligations which everyone of us owes and which must be fulfilled before other considerations prevail. I do not urge that everyone of you should become Yogis and Asceties discarding your family and your associations and lead a life of seclusion and deliberation. That is not my appeal, but I do maintain that while everyone of us owes that duty which must be fulfilled I do want to impress upon my youthful friends the other equally important, equally sacred duty and obligations which you have to discharge if you wish your ambition of life to be duly fulfilled and that obligation, that duty, that responsibility is to the country which has given you birth and to your fellow citizens and fellow country-men.

This selfish notion of our life is not due to any constitution or mental defect on our part. I attribute, it more to the defective system of education deliberately introduced with a purpose.

"That system is so arranged, and as stated before deliberately arranged, as to always create and inculcate an idea in our minds that we the children of the soil are born ever to be slaves and remain serviles to a foreign nation and that our rulers are to be our perpetual deliverers without whose help and assistance we could not subsist and, therefore, that self-appointed and self-appropriated trusteeship should continue for generations to come. Now this may appear to some to be dogmatic and an exaggeration, but if you examine the question a little more closely you will appreciate that that is the real situation. When education in other free countries makes the 'Youth' self-respecting, self-reliant, self-dependent, proud of the glories of his own country, the achievements of his own ancestors, the system of education in our country under this foreign domination is so designed as to make us feel not proud and glorify in the greatness of our own country and achievements of our own ancestors but to glorify and magnify the glories and achievements of others. It fosters humiliation resulting in want of trust and confidence in self and creating a habit of reliance upon others making ourselves believe that we are a weaker, less energetic, less spirited, race and that our rulers are superior to us in every respect. The exploits of Clive are exaggerated but the treacheries of Warren Hastings to the Begums of Oudh are minimised. It is, therefore, necessary, first and foremost, if real, and definite emancipation is to be worked for and aspired the first step is to remove that wrong and erroneous notion in existence that has been impressed upon the youthful mind from its very inception. That is the reason why I say that in the education that we may acquire in what is known in such modern arts we at the same time proportionately lose or weaken our character and our moral stamina. If you glance at both the Indian and English histories as are composed and taught in our educational institutions you will find the greatness, the glorification and the achievements of our foreign rulers and their ancestors have been greatly exaggerated

(Continued in column 4.)

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Parsis' protest against Simon Commission, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p.m.

Public meetings to protest against the Simon Commission (1) at Girls' School compound, Kamatipura Bazar Road, 9 p.m., Veer Vamanrao Joshi presiding, (2) at Dalmiya Building, Matunga, 9 p.m., Mr. F. J. Ginwala presiding.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27.

P. & O. mail boat "Razmak" with mails of 12th instant due to arrive at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay University Senate meets at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, 4 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attacks 8, deaths 3; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack 1, death 1. Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 80. Total mortality this day last year was 70.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Keith" left Suez on the evenisg of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Kenneth" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 22nd instant.

The B. I. s.s. "Domala" which left Bombay on the 12th instant arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 23rd instant and left there the same evening.

BOMBAY LABOUR'S APPREHENSION.

At the last meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, presided over by Mr. F. J. Ginwala, M. L. C., the following resolution was adopted:—"Resolved that the Committee views with concern the visit to India of the Secretary of State for war and hopes that there will not be any addition to the military expenditure of India as a result of this visit."

BRAHMA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Maghotsav Day which falls to-day (Wednesday), there will be a divine service at the Prarthana Samaj Hall at 8 a.m. conducted by Mr. B. B. Korgaonkar and in the evening there will be a public address on "Miss Mayo and the Brahma Samaj" at the Prarthana Samaj" Hall, at 6-30 p.m. by Dr. G. Y. Chitnis.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON SHOW

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETINGS

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the "E" Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of the Girls' School, Kamatipura Bazar Road, under the presidency of Veer Vamanrao Joshi. Messrs. Vithalrao Retiwale, S. B. Awar, Dr. V. R. Bhisrat V. K. Pupala, S. L. Silam, S. K. [illegible], D. G. Rawat and S. S. Mirajkar will speak.

ANOTHER MEETING AT MATUNGA, (G WARD).

Another meeting will be held to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Dalmiya Building, Matunga, B. B. Ry.' when Mr. F. J. Ginwalla will preside and Maulana Shaukatali, Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, P. Spratt, S. H. Jhabwala, S. A. Dange, I. S. Patel and others will speak.

A MEETING OF STUDENT VOLUNTEERS.

Students, desirous to enroll as volunteers in the boycott campaign, are requested to meet at the Congress House, on Thursday (the 26th instant), at 9 a.m., (S. T.), sharp.

PARSIS AND SIMON COMMISSION

TODAY'S PROTEST MEETING

To-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall, there will be a public meeting of the Parsis, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha to protest against the appointment of the Simon Commission and to support the valiant fight put up by Mr. Shapurji Sakhatvala and his brave British Friends in that connection, when Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside. Front seats will be reserved for ladies.

HIGH COURT

MURDER OF FATHER

SEQUEL TO DISPUTES OVER PROPERTY

Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza at the High Court rejected the appeals of Ammu Birganda, a young man of 30, against the sentence of transportation passed on him by the Session Judge of Kanara for the murder of his father.

The accused confessed that he killed his father by shooting him with a gun, but farged the plea for sudden provocation and self-defence.

The accused was living with his mother whom his father had deserted. The son began to build a hut on his father's property. The latter pulled it down and also refused to give him a share in the property. This was a fruitful source of quarrel between them.

On the morning of 30th September last, the father went out as usual to see if anything had been caught in a trap or snare which he used to set for hares and other animals. The son went there with a gun and shot him dead.

The Sessions Judge in view of the previous history of strained relations between the parties sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal and confirmed the sentence.

WEALTHY ASCETIC STRANGLED TO DEATH

FEAR OF FACING A LAW SUIT

Justice Sir Charles Fakcett and Mr. Mirza at the High Court heard the appeal filed by Rustomboa Kushaba who was sentenced to transportation by the Sessions Judge of Nasik on the charge of murder.

According to the prosecution, the deceased Govindraj a man of 40 or 45 years of age was the leading man of the Manbhari community of Ritpore, near Amraoti. The people of this community are mostly ascetics celibates and beggars, but the deceased was an exception, because he had amassed large amount of money by lending money at high interest, and had further acquired landed property. He had adopted Sarangdhar, son of the present accused as his son and he had also taken the second accused's daughter Thakur to live with him.

The prosecution case further was that nearly 6 years ago the deceased bought a piece of land from the second accused, and leased it back to him and the first accused for Rs. 120 a year. No rent was paid, and early in May Govindraj left Ritpur for Brahmangaon with a view to collecting his dues, and perhaps obtaining a release and filing a suit. He reached Brahmangaon on a Sunday evening, and spent one night with the first accused. Since then he had never been seen.

STRANGLED TO DEATH.

The prosecution alleged that he was stunned and then strangled with his dhoti by both accused on May 9.

The motive for the murder was said to be to avoid a suit and secure the deceased's lands and property. Both the accused were hard up, and they had hoped that life would be easier for them if the wealth of Govindraj passed into the keeping of Sarangdhar and Thakur.

The first accused had made a confession.

The appeal was summarily rejected.

London.—Lieut.-Col. W. T. C. Huffam has been appointed chief representative and local director of Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth in India, Burma and Ceylon with offices in Bombay.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Jan 24.
Previous Closing Rate	18.30
To-day's Opening Rate	18.28
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.04
Difference	—.26

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan 24.
Previous Closing Rate	9.66
To-day's Opening Rate	9.55
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	9.65
Difference	—.01
Broach Expectation	357 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, Jan. 24.

Silver Ready	26 1 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	25 15 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—India and China sold.

BOMBAY HARD COURT TENNIS

A DAY OF EASY WINS AT TOURNEY

Further progress was made in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court championships on Tuesday when twelve matches in the men's singles were decided. In his match with Lt. Commander Maundrell, Soman began well by annexing a narrow victory in the initial set, but the former levelled up matters and then won the deciding set without conceding a game. A. C. Gupte did well in annexing a set against R. A. Wagle who took the others fairly comfortably, Suvarna had no difficulty in disposing of T. Baker who, however, has the making of a useful player.

THE RESULTS

MEN'S SINGLES.

H. R. Shellenberger W. O. R. Glover-Wright.

Lt. Commander Maundrell beat Soman 5—7, 6—3, 6—0.

C. Gonsalves beat W. B. Schleiter, 6—3, 6—2.

B. S. Dalaya beat D. H. Seeker, 6—1, 6—4.

J. B. Kirk beat R. V. Trivedi, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

A. R. Wood beat T. H. Joshi, 6—2, 6—0.

R. K. S. Chari beat M. B. Bhagvat, 6—4, 6—3.

C. G. Freke beat Homi P. Padar, 6—0, 3—6, 6—3.

N. R. Suvarna beat T. Baker, 6—1, 6—2.

Bhanadarkar beat W. Chandrasen, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

R. A. Wagle beat A. G. Gupte, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

Makhijani beat Lt. Commander Wadeson, 6—2, 6—3.

TODAYS MATCHES

Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 1, at 4 p.m.

H. T. Flanagan v/s. J. W. Harvey.

followed by

D. M. Khatao & Another, v/s. Lt. Commander Maundrell and Commander Wadeson.

Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 2, at 4 p.m.

Y. Taku and Kawamura v/s. G. V. Mutalik & B. D. Jog

followed by

T. Fugita and L. Bunyan v/s. Shellenberger & Schleiter.

Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 3, at 4 p.m.

R. J. Gazdar and A. C. Santoke v/s. A. R. Acott and another.

followed by

J. B. Kirk and K. G. Hale v/s. K. M. Desai and K. Y. Bhandarkar.

Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 4 at 4 p.m.

K. A. Ebhim and partner v/s. N. B. Bhagvat and Ramnath Chopra

Islam Gymkhana Court: at 4 p.m.

Dr. V. Shirodkar v/s R. K. Sanghani.

followed by

A. M. Vishram and M. H. Raza v/s. R. Wagle and N. R. Suvarna.

Parsee Gymkhana Court: at 4 p.m.

R. H. F. Nagarwalla v/s. C. H. M. Barday.

TRAVANCORE MAHARAJA AND SUBJECTS

CONSENT TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and Her Highness the Junior Maharani who are now in Bombay have consented to receive a deputation of the Travancoreans resident in Bombay to-morrow (Thursday), at 4-30 p.m. at the Jay Mahal (Baroda Palace), Napean Sea Road. All Travancoreans wishing to join the deputation may send their names to any of the following persons:—Mr. Pothan Joseph, Byculla; Mr. P. P. Iyer, Matunga; Mr. V. C. R. Pillai, Matunga; Mr. J. Simon, Mahim; Mr. T. V. Ramaiah, Parel and the Secretary of the Travancore Association, Parel.

—"Chronicle" Photo.

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore who arrived in Bombay, on Monday evening, by the Punjab Mail was accorded a spontaneous welcome at the Victoria Terminus Station. His Highness and Her Highness the Junior Maharani are seen profusely garlanded.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

In the share market jute share were keeping firm. Howrah Clive's showed an upward tendency on bear covering. Kamarhatty, Kanknarrah, Lawrence, Anglo-India, Belvedere and Caledonian had chances of going up. The former two expected a dividend of 55 and 40 respectively. Cotton and coal were neglected and ruled quiet. Miscellaneous was unchanged. Teas were getting moderate support, but prices were steady. Government Securities were quiet:—

Government Securities:—5 per cent Loan (1945-55) 106|13.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 1,414; 1,422|8.

Cotton:—Bengal-Nagpore 30|2.

Jutes.—Anglo-India 516; Auckland 397; Budgebudge 640; Bally 329, 332; Bamagar 302; Belvedere 740; C. D. Caledonian 730, 734, 728; Champdany 198, 199; Clive 50|4, 50|13; Craig 7; Empire 67|8; Fort William 488|8; Howrah 64|8, 65|9; Hukumchand 24|14; Kanknarah 692; Naihat 690; National 35|14; Nuddea 64|8, 65; Oriest 319; Presidency 13|8; Union 845, 855, 859, 865; Waverly 8|12.

Coals:—Standard 58|8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 19|4, 18|14; Burn & Co. 437|8; C. D. I. S. Wagon (Ordy.) 39|12; I. I. Steel 20|8, 20|9; Indian Galvanising 7|10.

Teas:—Dhelakat 36|4.

Raw Jute: 64 Hessian 16|8.

WIRELESS V. CABLE.

PLEA FOR MAINTAINING ELEMENT OF COMPETITION.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The memorandum of the Empire Press Union submitted for consideration of the Imperial wireless and Cable Conference regards, with deep concern, the possibility, now apparent of the cessation of all competition between wireless and cable systems and expresses the opinion that "some effective element of competition between the wireless and cable systems must be maintained in the interests of the Press and public alike because without competition, scientific research, technical improvement and commercial enterprise will be stagnant, as was shown by cable administrations before the advent of wireless. Whatever the solution of the present difficulty attempted by the Conference, the claims of the press at home and overseas to be afforded quickest and cheapest possible telegraphic communication should be carefully considered in the interests of inter-Imperial understanding and co-operation, and with due regard to the possibility of future reductions in the press rates."—Reuter.

COTTON TRADE PROSPECTS.

GERMS OF REVITALISATION.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The annual report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce refers to the work of the Sub-Committee in all sections of the cotton trade which proffered suggestions which, it is not too much to hope, may subsequently turn out to be the germs of revitalisation of the trade. On the subject of tariff barriers, the report says that it is a national, rather than international, opinion that must make itself felt regarding the trade within the Empire. It declares that with the policy of some Dominions there is little true reciprocity. It gives the example of Australia which is determined to foster her industries, and continues to give preference to British goods; but frequently even the preferential rate is too high to permit the trade flow at all States and India, which is protectionist, but thanks to the wisdom and moderation of those who recently elaborated her modern fiscal policy, it promises to be reasonable in the protection being applied only after a fair and impartial inquiry and never excessive in degree.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The new Indian Chamber of Commerce in London has opened its Information Bureau. it will shortly publish a directory of Indian firms trading in Great Britain, Ireland and the continent. The Chamber has opened a department to arrange agency contracts, and will assist in the settlement of commercial disputes directly or through arbitration. Since the inauguration of the Chamber its Honorary Secretary has received messages of goodwill from almost all Foreign and Colonial Chambers of Commerce and prominent Indian Merchants. Sir A. C. Chatterjee and Sir Lindsay have accepted the invitation to address the first meeting of the Chamber.

The Honorary Secretary of the Chamber, Mr. Sedani, interviewed by Reuter, said that the Chamber was convinced that their interests were not properly served by the Indian section of the London Chamber of Commerce. He cited instances of Indian merchants suffering in the past owing to lack of such organisation. Insurance policies issued by Indian Companies were not accepted on the continent and Indian merchants in Britain were not accepted as members of several exchanges, for example the Baltic exchange. Therefore the new Chamber was essential.

Hitherto 26 out of 35 prominent Indian firms in London have enrolled themselves as members of the Chamber.—Reuter.

MEXICO'S EXTERNAL DEBT

EXPERT COMMITTEE INVITED

LONDON, Jan. 24.

New York.—The Mexican Financial Agent has announced that the Mexican Government has informed the International bankers' Committee that it is not been able to resume on first January full service of the sinking fund on the entire direct debt. It has invited the committee to appoint experts to visit Mexico City and examine the situation and furnish within Government's capacity the basis for annual payments of interest and amortisation on external debt.—Reuter.

MILL WORKERS AND THE BOYCOTT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I learn that Mr. A. A. Alve, the President of the Girni Kangar Maha Mandal, has approached some of the mill managers to close the mills on the 3rd proximo, when the Simon Commission lands in Bombay and keep Sunday the 5th proximo as a working day and not observe it as a holiday. I believe this is a very good suggestion and the mill-owners will at once grant it.

I am sure the workers in Bombay are determined to observe the 3rd as a complete Hartal Day.

May I request our own people, that is the mill-owners not to come between the workers and their duty towards their country. The workers are determined to absent themselves on the 3rd proximo and if Mr. Alve's suggestion is accepted, the whole trouble will be saved.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. NIMBKAR,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

BOYCOTT AND HARTAL IN MAHARASHTRA

POONA, Jan. 24.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, had issued an appeal to all Congress Committees in Maharashtra to make arrangements for observing a hartal on February 3rd at their places in co-operation with other political parties and citizens and to convene public meetings the same evening to pass resolutions relating to independence and the boycott of the Simon Commission.

Mr. Jinnah, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Phiroze Sethna will address a public meeting here on the Simon Commission on Sunday the 29th in the Shivaji Mandir, under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar.—A. P.

MR. RAO'S RESOLUTION

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

The following is the text of Mr. Harisworatam Rao's resolution on the Simon Commission moved to-day in the Madras Legislative Council:

"This Council recommends to the Government that they do convey to his Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government the resentment of this Council at the appointment of the Statutory Commission and that they do advise his Majesty to abolish the constituted Commission and order the institution of a representative Round Table Conference to be composed of delegates elected of elected members of all legislatures of India."

Swami Venkatachalam Chetty's amendment on the resolution was identical with that of the Central Provinces Council resolution.—Free Press.

BETWEEN DEVIL AND DEEP SEA

NEED FOR WISE LABOUR LEADERSHIP

SASSOON MILLS OPEN, BUT WORKERS HOLD OUT

Full three weeks have gone by and yet the situation of the mill strike in Bombay has not shown any definite change for the better. It was apprehended a few days back that the fissiparous tendencies among the strikers and especially among their leaders would break the solidarity of the strikers and the strike would sozzle out in the thin air, but nothing of the kind has happened so far. Even the hopes of the Sassoon Mills' authorities that the exasperated element among the strikers would prefer to resume work, the moment the mills were thrown open for working, must have been shattered by the attitude of the strikers during these two days.

SASSOON MILLS REMAIN CLOSED.

On Monday, four mills of the E. D. Sassoon group, viz., Apollo, Manchester, David and Rachael were kept open with futile expectation that a majority of workers would resume work, but the result was far from reassuring. The Manchester, the David and the Rachael Mills had to be closed down immediately as very few workers from these mills showed their inclinations to resume work. The Apollo Mill worked on Monday and Tuesday with nearly 200 workers. The situation as it stands to-day threatens to be serious in the near future. There is no inclination on either side to show any gesture which would bring the settlement of the dispute nearer.

BETWEEN DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.

In the meanwhile, the patience of the strikers is slowly tiring out and their slender resources are being fast exhausted. Most of the strikers have begun to feel that they are standing between the devil and the deep sea. If they resume work unconditionally their case is bound to go by default and if they persist in the continuance of the strike they are bound to starve. In this situation, the strikers are badly in need of a wise and sympathetic leadership.

Labour in India has yet to find its own leaders. Men with too many irons in fire are not the right sort to become Labour leaders. The need for a wise and wholesome leadership for Labour was never so keen and urgent as it is to-day.

MAHARANEE OF COOCH BEHAR'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The Maharanee of Cooch Behar has considerably improved, but she is still in the bed pending the result of X-Ray examination.

Meanwhile the young Maharaja of Cooch Behar while hunting with Quorn was thrown, but was not injured.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 25, 1928.

THE REAL ISSUE.

We showed on Monday on the authority of the "Times of India" itself that if the proposals of Government for their own representation on the Board of the proposed new Bank through the Managing Governor, the Deputy Governors and the four nominated Directors were modest, the demand of the Joint Select Committee for only six representatives of the Legislatures was still more modest, because none of the six was to have the powers of the Managing Governor or even the Deputy Governors. When, in spite of this very modest demand, we find the Secretary of State opposing it tooth and nail and compelling his Indian Manager—Sir Basil Blackett—to go back on his acceptance of the principle of a State Bank, it is clear that what the Secretary of State wants is absolute control of the new Bank through his chosen executive, and wants this executive to be free from unwelcome criticism or comment by getting dummies for the rest of the Board as far as possible. It is true that there are to be two representatives of the Associated Chambers and two of the Federated Indian Chambers, who could be independent if they chose, but can we expect any such thing from the representatives of European interests in this country when the Managing Governor does something on instructions from Whitehall? Can we expect these two Directors to fight for Indian interests? If not, is it not plain that this arrangement gives Government two more supporters at the Board in any policy of exploitation of the resources of India that the Managing Governor may choose to adopt? Our readers will now see why it is essential for us to fight for a Constitution that gives us an assurance of putting independent men on the Board.

We shall now take up the other points in the article of our contemporary which are so plausibly put that they must have led many a layman astray. It tells us that the Bill provides for protection from external capital in the allotment of the shares. Is this so? Let us look at the Bill itself. Section 4 (4) indicates who could become shareholders of the new Bank. It must be

a. a person domiciled in India or
b. a British subject ordinarily resident in India (which means all our Anglo-Indian well-wishers)
c. a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act
d. a Company registered under the Co-opertive Societies Act
e. a scheduled Bank
f. a corporation incorporated under Act of Parliament
g. or under any law in any of the Dominions if it has a Branch in India.

It will be seen that under b, f, and g. practically the whole Empire can hold the shares, and to talk of protection against external capital is deliberately misleading. We would like, however, to make it clear that we would not mind any of these people holding any shares if the control was in the hands of the Assembly, because then the utmost that could happen would be that 5 or 7 per cent. dividend would go to these outside investors but they could not play the mischief with India's Currency, with India's credit fabric, and with India's Gold Reserves. Many simple individuals have run away with the idea that the fight is as to who should get the 5 or 7 per cent. dividends. We must point out to them that the issue is far more fundamental—of the very safety of the economic existence of India, of protecting this country from foreign exploitation, of seeing that its Gold Reserves are not diverted to England to provide a solid foundation for the British financial structure at our expense. Let there be no mistake about it. These are the real issues and not who get a dividend or who gets a Director's fees. The issue is no. that a few hundred or few thousand men in each province get a 5 or 7 per cent investment, or that one man of each such area has the honour of being on the Board. The issue is of the safety of the economic interests of this country. And Government spokesmen and Anglo-Indian papers are trying to divert attention from this vital issue, and making it a question of personal gains.

The "Times of India" next refers to the shareholders' stake. The layman is made to imagine that the shareholder puts in the huge sum of 5 crores, which would be at stake, and might be entirely lost if the Bank did bad business and made big losses. He is then asked to conclude that on account of this possible danger, the shareholder will be very particular in his choice of Directors. This is all so much eye-wash as we shall show.

The Reserve Bank will have
about 100 crores of earning assets (securities) in its Note Issue Department,
about 20 crores of public deposits at a minimum,
about 20 crores of the compulsory reserves of the scheduled banks, if not more,
and will earn
on the first about 4 1|2 crores,
on investment of part of the 2nd and 3rd items another 1 1|2 crore,
on its own capital another 1|4 crore.

In other words, the fortunate shareholders of this Bank are to be given an assured income of at least 6 to 6 1|2 crores all at the expense of the country, apart from anything that it may earn by re-discounts in the busy season. As the 5 per cent. dividend requires only 25 lacs, it will be clear that there will be a surplus year by year of some 5 crores. This should make up for all possible losses in any year, and leave a very large sum to be taken to reserves. Therefore, the shareholder of this Bank is going to be in as safe a position as the holder of Government securities, and it is absurd to claim that he will evince any anxiety as to the choice of the right Directors. All this talk of the stake of shareholders by the partisans of Sir Basil Blackett is, therefore, clearly dishonest and misleading. The "Times of India" talks graudiloquently of "unlocking our frozen monetary resources." This is the repetition of the shibboleth about India's hoards. Will this Reserve Bank with only 5 Branches, be able to do more than the Imperia Bank with its nearly 200 Branches? And can either of these Banks at all touch even the fringe of the problem when they insist on doing business in a foreign language not known to as many as ninety five per cent of the people of this country? Can they, with their very highly paid staffs, afford to go into the smaller towns and into the villages? If not, this talk of "unlocking the frozen reserves of India" is as dishonest and misleading, as all the rest of the interested propaganda in favour of Sir Basil Blackett's Bill. While saying this we think it well to point out, however, that we do not agree that there are any such frozen reserves, and consider that such talk shows gross ignorance of the banking situation in this country, but we do not wish to dilate on this subject on the present occasion.

THE HARTAL

While practically the whole country has decided to boycott the Simon Commission, we find there are slight differences of opinion in some quarters regarding the details of the boycott and the demonstrations attached to it. We do not propose to discuss here the extension of the boycott to the Councils. Whatever be the final decision in this matter of the Working Committee of the Congress or of the All-India Congress Committee, an early special session of which is desired by some Madras Congressmen, that decision will not fundamentally affect the boycott of the Commission. It is necessary, however, to write a few words about the boycott demonstrations on the 3rd of February and later. The All Parties' Conference at Benares had, we understand, many drastic suggestions before it regarding such demonstrations. But appreciating the vital need for unanimity in making the boycott proper quite successful and free from any adverse reactions, the Conference wisely avoided all items in the boycott programme likely to create hot controversies and agreed upon a hartal and protest meetings all over the country on the 3rd February. So keenly did the Conference feel the need for unanimity in this matter that it has even formulated the resolution to be moved at all the protest meetings on that day, so that the whole country should speak with one voice against the Commission. We trust the whole country will loyally work out the decisions of the Conference, though some individuals may wish the programme were more drastic and others that it was a little milder.

The question remains as to what precisely the proposed hartal signifies. We wish the Benares Conference had given specific instructions regarding the observance of the hartal, showing how far it should go. Sir Abdur Rahim considers the hartal as an unwise step. But he does so not on the ground that a hartal is a dangerous extension of the boycott which may disturb public peace but that "it may tend to harden the situation." The context suggests that he means that Sir John Simon might get offended at not being given "a fair chance to propose a procedure for securing the effective co-operation of the best Indian minds." We fear this is misplaced regard for the feelings of Sir John Simon and inadequate regard for the feelings of his own fellow-countrymen who, Sir Abdur Rahim admits, have been wantonly insulted. Sir John and those who appointed him have had a chance of meeting the united demand of the country as regards the mode of determining India's constitution all these days. They have not taken it. And to the extent they have, they have sought not the co-operation of Indians on equal terms but their supplication and participation in "subordinate enquiries." It would be undignified for Indians to postpone giving effect to the boycott which Sir Abdur Rahim has most emphatically supported. But it is never too late for the British Government to mend, if they have at all the desire to mend. We were told that the Bengal Liberals were against the boycott but we find that Mr. Jatindranath Basu supports the hartal and an intensive boycott of British goods. If anybody does fight shy of the hartal it is mainly due to a misconception about its nature. A hartal is not an aggressive measure. It is nothing more than a one-day strike. It has been chosen because it is the only peaceful method of passive resistance in which the millions affected by the Commission can conveniently participate and which the people thoroughly understand. What is expected is that all people's institutions, with certain exceptions, should close their offices during the specified time and that people abstain from these offices whether or not the offices are closed. In other words the hartal day is treated just like a Sunday. The necessary exceptions are regarding those departments of social life, like lighting, sanitation, feeding etc., which cannot be suspended without causing discomfort to the people or a breach of public peace. It is necessary that responsible bodies organising the hartal should give in time clear instructions to the people and to the volunteers so as to maintain perfect peace throughout the hartal period. If one should err at all in conducting the hartal one may err on the side of peace.

MINISTERS AND THE BOYCOTT

The Legislative Council of the Central Provinces has given a fine lead to other legislatures in the country by the resolution it has passed in favour of the boycott of the Simon Commission and the Ministers in the C. P. Dyarchy have shown how keenly alive they are to the sense of national responsibility and to the principle that they must always abide by the decision of the popular parties, by declaring that they will have nothing to do with the Commission. The language of the Chief Minister in the C. P. Government is on this point absolutely clear and emphatic. Mr. Raghavendra Rao says in a statement issued after the passing of the boycott resolution by the C. P. Legislature that the position taken by that body is in his opinion perfectly justified "so long as the inherent right of the people of this country to participate in the determination of a Constitution for India is not acknowledged by the British Parliament." He adds that "the only course left to Indians is the one they have taken" and he declares: "I will act up to it both in my personal and public capacities." His colleague Mr. R. M. Deshmukh entirely agrees with him and the thoroughly parliamentary manner in which the C. P. Ministers have acted is evidenced in a significant announcement by the leader of the Nationalist Party in the C. P. Council, the Party on whose support they depend for their continuance in office. "So long as the Commission is constituted as it is or its manner of function remains the same as given out, so long," declared Mr. Khaparde, "we as a party will have nothing to do with it. The Ministers are members of this party and go with it." In Madras the Ministerial Party has a splendid opportunity of imitating the example of the C. P. popular parties and Dr. Subbaroyan's announcement that he will obey the decision of the Party is a happy omen. But what are Ministers in other legislatures doing in this vital matter? What do our Ministers in the Bombay Legislative Council in particular propose to do? Will they rise to the occasion and obey the national call?

INDIANS IN KENYA.

THEIR CRITICAL POSITION IN THE COLONY.

(BY P. R. AMBITE.)

I.

Much as I would now like to dissociate myself from matters concerning Kenya politics after my prolonged stay of over six years in the Colony, I consider I would be doing a great disservice to my country if I were to keep silence at a critical time when every Indian in Kenya ought to ventilate the legitimate grievances he has been suffering from, from the beginning of his colonization to the present day. Before dealing with the present-day precarious political situation, it is essential to give a brief recapitulation of the trend of events which have brought about the crisis of to-day.

WHITE TRUSTEESHIP

The early regime of Major General Sir Edward Northey ended in a fiasco, and he was recalled before he could possibly finish his term of office. The period of militarism was followed by an episode of Civil Administration, and before complete peace and tranquility could be made to prevail, Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon died a premature death, leaving the Whites behind him to indulge in happy dreams of self-government on the force of the White Paper policy issued in 1923. It still remains a matter of insoluble perplexity for a student of Kenya politics as to how and by what treaties, either by coercion or by persuasion, the Whites appropriated to themselves the so-called trusteeship in Kenya.

The White Paper of 1923 definitely states:

"Primarily, Kenya is an African territory, and His Majesty's Government think it necessary definitely to record their considered opinion that the interest of the African Native must be paramount, and that if, and when, those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail."

It would appear from the foregoing that although the policy remains intact merely on a scrap of paper, an attempt has nevertheless been made from the year 1924 to date by the Whites for an unofficial European majority in the Legislative Council a real effort for self-government.

THE AFRICANS' OPPORTUNITY

It has been often argued by the opposition party that Indians in Kenya have been hampering the onward progress of the black continent by their lust for gold. The critics forget, however, that Indians as well as Europeans are mere pawnbrokers and can have no better status than that they could merely become watchful guards or sentinels, until such time as the Africans are sufficiently educated to demand their birthrights. It must be remembered that trusteeship is not ownership and with this view the Indian has been taking his dues, in the same manner as a professional man would do, for the valuable services he has been rendering; whereas the Whites are claiming predominance on a permanent basis and assessing the value which is both exorbitant and ridiculous. A critical situation has now arisen in that the Africans, taking lessons from the quarrels of the two foreign nations, are rapidly rising to the occasion, and before any question as to the superiority of either of the alien nations is determined one way or the other, the African would have probably assumed sole control of the country, leaving the aliens to decide which course they should follow.

SIR EDWARD GRIGG'S POLICY

It is generally recognised that a calm precedes a storm. Sir Edward Grigg, the present Governor, assumed control at a time when the Colony was just emerging from an era of an almost racial Civil War. Shrewd statesman as he is, by dint of diplomacy he has won the implicit confidence of the so-called big personages and White politicians. The present political outlook is more the outcome of his personal effort than of any individual white settler, and it is the Governor who is much to blame for the revival of the old controversial topic of the Indian Question. It is really a matter beyond the possibility

(Continued on page 10).

RAMA GANESH GADKARI.

GREAT MARATHI POET AND DRAMATIST

(BY D. V. PRADHAN.)

The whole of the literary world of Maharashtra has just celebrated the Ninth Anniversary of late Mr. R. G. Gadkari, who passed away on the 23rd January, 1919, at the age of 32 years. During a comparatively short span of life, he rendered unique and abiding service to the Marathi literature by his Poems, Plays and numerous writings. The modern Marathi literature is still in its infancy though rapidly growing. It is being enriched at the present time by valuable contributions from progressive thinkers and writers in almost all branches of study. Mr. Gadkari devoted himself to that branch of literature which evokes learned appreciation—I mean Poetry and Drama.

POET OF REVOLT

During and at times before the Maratha Empire, Poetry had its votaries in abundance, but they gradually began to decline and it was sometimes even feared by the lovers of Poetry whether it would find itself again and be able to take its proper place in the literature of the world. But the genius of the late Keshavsut showed to Maharashtra that there can be the same "Prasad" in modern Marathi poetry as could be seen in the poets of yore. The banner which was thus unfurled by Keshavsut was kept aloft by Mr. Gadkari who wrote under the pseudonym of "Govindagraj." His whole poetical collections have been published in book-form called "Vag-vaijayanti." The various subjects on which these poems are composed show the versatility and genius of a poet. The following can be taken as his master-pieces: the famous piece "Rajhanse", a song of a poor unhappy woman who has recently lost her husband mourning the death of her only child, evoked great appreciation since its publication in the "Manoranjan" during the life-time of the poet. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, in the foreword which he wrote to this "Vag-vaijayanti", says, "this poem makes even a child weep at the mere recitation". His other poems like "Smashanatale Gane", song at a cemetery—"Prem and Naran"—Death and Love—his exquisite poem about the cuckoo which sang at an untimely hour, "Dassara", "Mahanubhagit", cannot go unnoticed. In short, his poetry is full of pathos and love, etc., at every stage. The one thing which makes him so beloved, especially to the youths, is the fervour running through all has work for revolution in the modern Society, a society full of evil customs, inequities and blind faith in past traditions.

DRAMAS WITH A PURPOSE

He was able to present four complete and two incomplete plays to the dramatic world. "Vedyacha-Bajar", Bazaar of Fools, has now been completed by Mr. Kolhatkar of the Balwant Sangit Mandali and is in the repertoire of that Company. But the other the "Raj-Sanyas", his master-piece, is on the stage in its incomplete form and yet attracts huge crowds. The famous "Ekach-Pyala"—only one glass—staged by the Gandharv Natak Mandali, the premier dramatic Company of Maharashtra, has done much in the cause of prohibition. It is a tragedy which can be seen in every day life of those who have been driven to drink and are victims to it till death. His "Prem-Sanyas" is a severe indictment of orthodox Hindu Society for forcing young girls to a life of life-long widowhood by not allowing them to marry again. The "Punya-Prabhav" indicates that the real chaste woman can tame and enslave a villain even at the last stage of his villainy. "Bhav-Bandhan" is unique in composition. The dramas are not only befitting to the stage, but are and should be valued more from the literary point of view. His way of bringing new ideas, new thoughts, new words, new phrases and dexterously weaving them into a prose of singular charm has secured him a permanent and conspicuous place in Marathi literature.

It was Mr. S. K. Kolhatkar, his Guru, who introduced so abundantly humorous writing in Marathi dramatic literature. Mr. Gadkari did not merely follow his footsteps, but has surpassed him in that sphere. His "Rikampanchi-Kamgiri"—work during leisure hours—would make a reader burst out in laughter, however melancholy his state of mind may be.

In the person of the late Mr. Gadkari Marathi literature has lost one of its great ornaments and even though nine years have rolled by since his death no one has been able to take his place. Will the admirers of late Mr. Gadkari make his memory permanent by the only way he would have valued, i.e., working so that Marathi literature is resuscitated and burns with a glow which will outshine its previous achievements?

Notes of the Day.

Stumbling Upon Truth.

There is no reason why Senator Borah whose enthusism for the promotion of peace ideals does him great credit should get so excited, however, over the unguarded remark made by the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard that the United States "was nearer war to-day than ever". Senator Borah regards suth declarations as a notice to Britain in particular to get ready for war, and warns members of the American Navy about the danger of making such "wild and excited statements about war". Such utterances are according to him "sheer madness". But this noted Pacifist must realise that if his country continues on its reckless and provocative course of building a still greater Navy, a Navy far in excess of its defence requirements, the whole world can only stigmatise its action as indicative of an aggressive war spirit. Even if members of the American Navy keep religiously silent about the intention behind the stupendous naval building programme their country has embarked upon, the world will be slow to believe now that America is genuinely anxious to further the cause of disarmament.

Unwilling Testimoney.

We draw attention to the interview we publish elsewhere in which Maulana Shaukat Ali exposes the tactics of the handful of individuals in Bombay who are seeking to misguide the Muslims and the mischievous and lying propaganda of the "Times of India" which has taken these individuals under its protection. Special correspondents of Anglo-Indian journals in anxious search in every nook and corner of the country for some little enthusiasm for the Simon Show are constrained to draw largely upon their imagination in describing "successful" anti-boycott meetings and manoeuvres. But in doing so they are compelled to pay unwilling tribute to the success of the very boycott movement which they are commissioned to run down. Great is their difficulty in Delhi and Lahore, where the Muslim element so long represented to be against the boycott, declares itself to be enthusistic about it in mass meetings attended by thousands. The special correspondent at Delhi of the "Times of India" has to confess that the "Mohamed Ali meeting in the Mosque was a typical Khilafat Committee affair". He explains how the affair was typical by adding that it was "very largely attended". He admits further that the Congress Party meeting was also large but hastens to minimise its importance by talking about the crowds attending it being "shepherded out from the city streets". This kind of shepherding, the spontaneous and enthusiastic response of a vast concourse of people who come out in the open and fearlessly declare their sense of self-respect is indeed different from the shepherding in of a few souls in private secluded places to welcome the Simon Show. We sympathise with the difficulties of the Commission-boosters in

Women's Revolt.

Some time ago Mahatma Gandhi asked the women of India to take their salvation in their own hands. That is also the gist of Mrs. Naidu's first lecture in the Kamala Lectures on the "Ideals of Womanhood" at the Calcutta University. The following from her address should send a thrill through every Indian woman and every man with any chivalry in him: "No matter whether we are oppressed, imprisoned behind walls, stifled behind veils, no matter whether we are forced on the funeral pyres, robbed, treated as beasts and brutes, as goods and chattels, our redemption is in our hands. We shall break through the walls that imprison us, tear up the veils that stifle us." The glorious revolt of Indian women against age-long subjection has already commenced. Women's Conferences have met these two years or so in every province and in every city to demand their legitimate rights. Last year the first All-India Women's Educational Conference met at Poona. Its session this year is to be held in Delhi on the 5th of February. Mrs. S. R. Das, Chairman of the Reception Committee, assures our Delhi representative that they are determined "to blot out ignorance and illiteracy from among women and make them take their place in modern civilisation." We wish them God-speed and trust that such men as would not help women's self-directed progress would at least refrain from positive obstruction.

PUBLIC OPINION FLOUTED

INCONSISTENCIES OF RESERVE BANK BILL

OPPOSED TO ECONOMIC THOUGHT AND THEORY

MADURA, Jan. 23.

"Public opinion stands flouted and Whitehall enforces its decree declared Mr M. S. Sesha Iyengar, M.L.A., interviewed by a representative of Free Press of India regarding the new Reserve Bank Bill. The conclusions reached during the last session of the Legislative Assembly to make the Central Bank a State Bank have been turned down. The Finance Member accepted the State Bank to avoid a disastrous defeat in the Assembly. The Shareholders' Bank appears in a new garb with a new set of rules for forming the Directorate. The vital question is whether there should be a State Bank or a Shareholders' Bank. The Directorate is a matter of far less importance. That it should be a State Bank was actually passed by clause 4 of the previous Bill. The new proposals are entirely inconsistent with this.

To provide for the establishment of a gold standard currency for British India has no meaning when we have neither the gold standard nor a gold currency to bank it with. India underwent all the difficulties, and bore all the losses since the inauguration of the policy of 1893 with a view that they would reach the goal of a real gold standard with a gold currency. The present Bill provides for a gold bullion standard which is another non-descript hybrid standard. This country never wanted a gold exchange or gold bullion standard.

THE THREE ESSENTIALS

Mr. Sesha Iyengar, proceeding, said that no improvement had been made in any of the three essentials which he had pointed out as necessary, if the Bill was to be acceptable to the country. They were: (1) the establishment of a real gold standard with a gold currency; (2) the acceptance of the fiduciary system; and (3) the keeping of our reserves mainly in India and not all in any gold standard country except Great Britain and that for a limited purpose. The gold bullion standard was an insidious mechanism which when worked by a Shareholders' Bank through its managing Governor and controlled by those whose interest may not always be identical with the interests of the country may be capable of more harm than good. A gold bullion standard with a token of silver unit of value, whose value is to be artificially maintained and established by the Bank by contraction or expansion, with the sole object of maintaining the exchange value of the rupee irrespective of any other interests of India is, perhaps, the best device of successfully retaining all India's available gold for the London money-market. This would cripple all trade, stifle indigenous banking and blast agriculture.

OPPOSED TO ECONOMIC THOUGHT

The charge is laid on our educated leaders, concluded Mr. Iyengar, that monetary principles are even beyond their range of vision. But I am sure that the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress will permit the Congress Party to oppose the Bill, tooth and nail and defeat it because the economic development of the country demands the veto of a Bill which is opposed to economic thought and economic theory.—Free Press.

KOREANS' SYMPATHY FOR INDIA

WORLD CYCLISTS' EXPERIENCES IN AMERICA

'INDIANS, DOGS AND CATS NOT ALLOWED

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

A. K. Hakim, I. P. Bapasola and R. G. Bhumgara, the three Parsee world cyclists, have arrived at Trivandrum travelling through twenty countries and four continents, covering 43,000 miles, and are put up at the Trivandrum Boy Scout Headquarters. Addressing a big open air meeting at the Puttencutcherry maidan they narrated their story of adventures which began when they left Bombay on the 15th October, 1923. They gave their experiences of different countries and nations they visited. They spoke of the hardships on the way the heat, the cold the hunger, the flies and their thirst not to speak of fevers. They were originally six when they returned, but three left off. They gave a picture of the arid deserts with their blinding and never ending sand dunes, and the snows.

INDIANS' DOGS AND CATS NOT ALLOWED

In America they said they had to work for six months to replenish their attenuated purse. In San Fransisco, they saw sign boards in various places as "Japs, Chinese, Indians, Dogs and Cats not allowed." In Italy they were imprisoned for one night, on the suspicion of being spies but were let off the next day.

Though all countries gave them very nice reception, the grandest reception they received was at Korea and the opinion of the Korean press is that "such grand receptions are not accorded even to the Governor-General" Korea like India is a subject nation, the helpless victim of the ruthless colonial policy of Japan.

The Koreans have a great deal of sympathy towards India and her national aspirations. The Koreans, the wanderers, said, seem to know much more about Gandhi than India knows of her Mahatma. Many volumes are written about Mahatma Gandhi in their own mother-tongue and are read widely. The last message the Koreans gave the tourists was: "Remember us to your folk on your safe arrival at home and tell them that we sympathise with them in their national struggle."

Leaving Trivandrum the tourists propose visiting Quilon, Kottarakarai, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Kolhapore, and Poona and intend reaching Bombay near about the first week of March.—Free Press.

PROF. INDRA'S TREATMENT

LAJPATRAI TO ASK QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

DELHI, Jan. 24

Lala Lajpat Rai has issued the following statement to the Press:

"I have just heard that Professor Indra has been transferred from Delhi Jail to Ferozpur Central Jail, and that in removing him he was handcuffed and manacled. I was under the impression that this most barbarous system of manacling prisoners had been done away with. I wonder if the Delhi Government regarded him so dangerous as to send him manacled in the train."

I am going to give notice of questions on this point in the Assembly to the Home Member.—Free Press.

INDIA'S WILL SHALL PREVAIL

NO COMPROMISE ON BASIS OF FOREIGN INTRUSION

HARTAL AND BOYCOTT, ONLY A STEP FORWARD

THE REAL STRUGGLE AHEAD

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary, A. I. C. C., has sent the following message to the press:—

The lead given by the All-Parties Conference at Benares has been taken up with enthusiasm and earnestness by the whole country and every city in India is organising itself for the boycott of the Simon Commission. I trust that every Congress Committee will fully co-operate with the other organisations that are working for this boycott and thus will ensure a complete success of the hartal and public demonstrations on February 3rd. But the success of this hartal will only mean one step forward for us. The real struggle will follow and we cannot relax our efforts after a successful demonstration. We shall have to carry on this struggle continuously and intensively till we make the will of India prevail over the will of England.

NO COMPROMISE.

All manners of attempts are being made on behalf of the British Government and their supporters to weaken the boycott and to prepare the ground for some kind of co-operation and compromise. It is up to our people and all organisations to stiffen up and make it absolutely clear that we will not compromise on the basis of any foreign intrusion or intervention. Our aim is a completely free India and we have nothing to discuss except on this basis.

WE STAND BY OUR RIGHT.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin stated recently in the course of his reply to Mr. Ponsonby's peace letter, "Is it not our inalienable right to govern ourselves to develop our liberty and our institutions in accordance with our national ideals not subject to any foreign domination?" He referred to England. But that right is the right of every nation. That is the inalienable right of India and the Simon Commission and all Commissions of the kind emanating from England deny that fundamental right and can receive no quarter in India. We stand by that right, and we must see to it that no one, whether he is a foreigner or a countryman, is allowed to tamper with it, and that we develop enough strength to enforce it.—Free Press.

ferences that exist in connection with the Congress organisation in the Tamil Nadu.—Free Press.

MAKE THE HARTAL A SUCCESS

WOMEN'S PART IN INDIA'S POLITICAL LIFE

The Indian National Congress at its session at Madras, and the Working Committee, at Benares, have decided on an All-India boycott of the Statutory Commission, and the organisation of mass demonstrations and hartals on February 3, when the Commission lands at Bombay.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which is entrusted with the task of carrying out those resolutions, seeks the assistance of all citizens of Bombay in this important work.

In the course of an appeal to the public to make the movement a success, the Committee says: The Commission must be boycotted. Britain, and the whole world and India itself, must be shown that we want Swaraj, and will have nothing less than complete independence. Bombay, where the Commissioners land, is the key to the situation, the most vital place of all. All forces must be rallied to secure the most complete hartal and the biggest demonstration that Bombay has ever seen.

APPEAL TO WOMEN

We appeal therefore especially to women to come forward. One of our greatest weaknesses in the past has been that our movement has lacked the support of women. Too few of the daughters of India have taken part in the movement for her emancipation, which is as necessary for them as for their brothers.

In all countries, even the most backward, women are pressing forward in large numbers to take their place in the onward march of mankind. The Indian woman must not be left in the rear.

Sisters, take your place in the great National Movement. Show that India is absolutely at one in its opposition to the imperialist Commission, which comes merely to re-arrange our bonds of slavery.

A meeting specially for Women will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, at 6 p.m. on Saturday next.

'MOTHER INDIA" BURNT IN NEW YORK.

MISS MAYO REFUSES DEBATE ON BEING CHALLENGED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

"Mother India" was burnt in front of the Town Hall, New York City, where Miss Mayo spoke this morning. When challenged, she refused a debate, says a special cable to "Forward" from New York.

MAKE THE HARTAL A SUCCESS

DR. MOONJE'S APPEAL TO PUBLIC

NAGPUR, Jan. 24.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, President, C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee, appeals to the people and various committees of the Congress and also other political organisations in the Province to co-operate with each other in holding mass meetings and in leaving no stone unturned in making the hartal on 3rd February in their respective places as complete as possible.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT ACTIVITIES AT HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Jan. 24.

A public meeting was held here last evening under the presidentship of Dr. Choithram in which speeches were made by Swami Govindanand, Messrs. Jethmal, Abdulmajid, Ghanashyam Jairamdas and Mahraj Dwarka Prasad in favour of the boycott of the Simon Commission and the observing of hartal on 3rd February.

MUNICIPALITY IN FAVOUR OF BOYCOTT.

The local Municipality has passed a resolution at its yesterday's meeting favouring the boycott of the Simon Commission and ordering the closure of Municipal Offices and schools on 3rd Febru-

(Continued on Page 9.)

LALAJI ON CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

STANDS FOR COMPLETE BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION

BUT OPPOSED TO WALK-OUT FROM LEGISLATURES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

"I am in favour of complete boycott of the Simon Commission at all stages but am opposed to the boycott of the Council or the Assembly work or any committees connected therewith", stated Lala Lajpatrai in an interview with the Associated Press representative. He pointed out that his difference from Mr. Jayakar might not be great but yet it was fundamental.

MR. JAYAKAR'S RESOLUTION ILL-ADVISED.

"As I am closely co-operating with Mr. Jayakar both as Deputy Leader of my (Nationalist) Party and in the Roads Development Committee, I want to make it clear", said Lalaji, "that I am not one of those who have communicated to him under seal of secrecy that I would be satisfied if his resolution is adopted. In fact, I am of opinion that Mr. Jayakar would have been well advised if he had not tabled his resolution on Simon Commission for this session and even with his views awaited an expression of the Government on the Simon Comission's attitude".

Proceeding Lajpatrai felt doubt if Dr. Moonje and Mr. Aney were in complete agreement with Mr. Jayakar on the question of the Simon Commission. For Dr. Moonje was present at the All-Parties Conference at Benares, and from this and from other reports he had received of the views of Dr. Moonje and Mr. Aney he presumed their position was somewhat different from that of Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar. This difference of view between the two groups of personages who are important even in their individual capacities weakens the boycott movement, said Lalaji, and that is the reason why he regretted Mr. Jayakar having given notice of his resolution at this stage.

Government must know that all politically minded Indians are so thoroughly disgusted with the fundamentals on which the constitution of the Commission was formed that they would have nothing to do with anything the Government may propose in connection with the Commission.

AGAINST PROPOSED WALK-OUT.

Proceeding Lalaji expressed himself in total disagreement from the Congress boycotters' proposed walk-out from Councils and the Assembly. Explaining his reasons he said: "I am getting confirmed in that opinion from what I see every day in the Road Development Committee and elsewhere. I know that the legis-

(Continued on Page 9.)

EX-VICEROY GRIEVED AT HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S DEATH

DELHI, Jan. 24

The following letter has been received by the son of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan from Lord Hardinge, ex-Viceroy of India.

"I am sorry indeed to hear of the death of your father who was always a friend of mine and for whom I had feeling of great respect. You have my warmest sympathy in your sad loss."—Free Press.

SUPPORT JAMIA MILLIA

8 LAKHS NEEDED IN THE LEAST

DR. ANSARI'S FERVENT APPEAL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

Dr. Ansari in a statement to the Associated Press regarding the appeal issued by Mahatma Gandhi and himself for putting the National Muslim University of Delhi (Jamia Millia) on a sound and permanent financial basis as a fitting memorial to the late Hakim Ajmal Khan says:

"Everybody knows what deep interest Hakimji took in the Jamia and how incessantly he worked for its success. In spite of failing health and old age, there was no pain that he spared himself. The last days of his life were devoted to this work. His last visit to the Bombay Presidency less than a week before Providence in its inscrutable dispensation took him away from us was in connection with the National University. He died for Jamia. There could, therefore, be no better and more fitting memorial to Hakim Saheb than the Jamia Millia so dear to his heart and so useful to the nation. The Jamia stands for intellectual independence, cultural dignity and sound education with broad national outlook free from cramping sectarianism. Its arms are open to rich and poor alike. It is the only University in the North which is seriously tackling the problem of education of the poor neglected labourer. No less important is the publishing department of the Jamia whose work it is to publish original works of historical, scientific and economic subjects by eminent writers and experts, and translating standard works from foreign languages.

NEEDS OF THE JAMIA.

The Jamia is fortunate in having secured the services of a devoted band of selfless and able Professors who are a sure guarantee for the success of the institution. I have been working as the Vice-Chancellor of the Jamia for a number of years and know its needs and requirements intimately. I think that a sum of at least eight lakhs would be necessary to relieve the University authorities of the care of finding wherewithals for the great national work for which it stands. Out of this, a substantial portion will have to be set apart as reserve funds, a part will be invested in the University buildings and a part devoted to the purchase of necessary equipment. I feel confident that the innumerable friends and admirers of Hakim Saheb will find no difficulty in contributing the required amount. The Hakim Saheb did not belong to any one section or community. His was a personality which transcended all these barriers. He belonged to the whole of India and so does the institution which is as with his memory.

AN APPEAL TO INDIANS.

I appeal to every Indian, no matter to what class or community he belongs, to contribute handsomely to the fund and thus repay in some measure the great debt of gratitude that all of us owe to a great man of India who did so much for his country and his people. Donations should be sent to the Central Bank of India which has kindly consented to receive donations at all their branches and cash all cheques at par."—A. P.

FITTING REPLY TO NATIONAL INSULT.

UNPARALLELED HARTAL THROUGHOUT INDIA.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN GOING STRONG.

Great enthusiasm was evinced at the boycott meeting held on Tuesday night at Musjid Bundar Road, (Mandvi), under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and the Mandvi District Congress Committee. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai presiding. Messrs Virchand Panachand Shah, R.S. Nimbkar, Shivdas Chapsi, V. F. Mehta, Moulana Shaukat Ali and others addressed the meeting on the boycott of the Simon Commission and the Hartal to be observed on the day of the arrival of the Simonites in Bombay.

FITTING REPLY TO INSULT.

Mr. Virchand P. Shah laid emphasis on the necessity of a complete and unparalleled hartal throughout India, from Kashmere to Kanya Kumari and from Karachi to Calcutta. That was, he said, the fitting reply of India to the insult hurled at her by England by appointing an all-White Commission.

FIRST REAL STEP TO GOAL.

In the course of his speech, Mr. R.S. Nimbkar detailed the programme of hartal which the City of Bombay is going to observe on the 3rd of February. The speaker then discussed at length the independence resolution passed by the Indian National Congress. He characterised that resolution as the first real step towards India's political goal which was complete Swaraj and nothing short of Swaraj.

TRIBUTE TO MR. JINNAH.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsi recalled the unique services which India had rendered to England in winning the Great War and how ungenerous was England's response to

(Continued on Page 9.)

CONGRESS PARTY IN MADRAS COUNCIL

TAMIL NADU COMMITTEE'S MANDATE

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

The Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee at its meeting held yesterday passed resolutions requesting the Tamil Nadu members of the Congress Party in Madras Council to carry out the Simon boycott resolution of the Congress and not to move or support any resolution which will not be for the complete boycott of the Commission, and also appealing to all the Congress members of the Council to carry out the resolution of the Congress and organise hartals in their respective districts.

The Working Committee appointed Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Varadarajalu Naidu, and O. Kandaswamy Chetty as committee members to bring about a friendly adjustment of disputes and dif-

VAIN ATTEMPTS TO DIVIDE BOMBAY MUSLIMS.

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA

'DESPICABLE LIES,' SAYS MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali was interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle," in connection with the meeting held at Chhota Kabrastan on Sunday night. Requested to give more particulars about the meeting, the Maulana made the following statement:—

The "Times of India" and the "Evening News" have published despicable lies. The reports of the Chhota Kabrastan meeting published in these papers are entirely false and misleading. The "Chronicle" and "Herald" reporters and also the police reporters were present at the meeting and I wish the public would see the truth about the meeting from the reports which the police officers make in confidence to the Police Commissioner. The public will know from these reports what a wonderfully well-organised meeting we had in Chhota Kabrastan. Over 6,000 people were present at the meeting and the organisers had done their best to maintain peace and order with the help of their volunteers. The notices of the meeting were issued 5 or 6 days before the meeting. It is worth mentioning here that the Federationists had jointly and severally issued four notices and had distributed them broadcast asking the Muslim public to help them and vote against the boycott resolution. The result of this propaganda was that with the exception of 8 or 9 office-bearers of the so-called Federation and 20 or 30 hired people they had brought with them there was nobody in the meeting to back their move.

BARE-FACED LIES.

I gave Mr. Fatte Mohamed

(Continued on Page 9.)

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

ROTATION OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL

UNITED STATES OPPOSED TO MAXICAN PROPOSALS

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Havana.—At the Pan-American Conference Mr. Hughes (United States) opposed the Mexican proposals and emphasised the importance of a permanent Director-General owing to the need of able direction based on long experience. The argentine ambassador, evidently referring mainly to the United States, attacked the high tariffs as impeding international commerce and injurious to Pan-American relations. He assailed the creation of prohibitive Inter-American tariff walls as a direct violation of the object for which the Pan-American Congress was first called.—Reuter.

NO INDEPENDENCE FOR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

GOVERNOR-GENERAL-ELECT'S FEARS

LONDON, Jan. 24.

New York.—Pointed reference to Japan was made by Mr. H. L. Stimson, Governor-General-elect of the Philippines who believes in eventual self-government for the Philippines but did not favour absolute independence. He said the island were overpopulated by the people, enervated by a languorous climate while the neighbouring lands were populated by energetic and warlike people. If the Philippines secured independence they would almost certainly be annexed by a more powerful neighbour.—Reuter.

AMERICAN OPERATIONS IN NICARAGUA.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Managua.—An important development in the American operations in Nicaragua is marked by the departure from Leon of a force of a thousand marines on a long route march over hill, river and jungle to the State of Nueva Segovia where General Sandino in the mountain fastness has withstood the efforts of the United States for a twelve month to dislodge him.

The town of Leon has the appearance of a station on the north-west frontier of India before the departure of the expedition to punish the unruly tribesmen. Its narrow streets are choked with mountain batteries, horse artillery, mule ammunition trains, primitive ox-carts and other paraphernalia necessary to cope in the difficult country with a wily and light-armed foe. The expedition anticipates to reach the war zone within a week. Meantime the American intelligence service learns that General Sandino has been recently considerably reinforced by the new-comers from the east coast armed with rifles formerly owned by Government.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND AND SAMOA

PREMIER COATES' STATEMENT ON DEPORTATION OF EUROPEANS

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Wellington.—A vigorous assertion of New Zealand's future policy with regard to Samoa was made by Prime Minister Coates in the course of a lengthy statement on the recent deportation of Europeans. He said the position was serious. Sufficient mischief had already been done to prejudice Samoa's prosperity for many years. He attributed the recent disorders, partly to European discontent with the policy of prohibiting liquor. The present movement was due to the Administration's policy of seling the native copra which was threatening business and the wealth of traders of whom the deportee Nelson was the largest and most influential. Premier Coates claimed that the Administration and the New Zealand Government during the past six months had carried toleration to extremes, but now that an enquiry had completely vindicated the Administration, Government was determined to enforce its authority preferring the interests of a large number of natives to the interests of a handful of Europeans. Meanwhile, Mr. Gurr, one of the three deportees from Samoa, was not allowed to land in American Samoa. It is reported that Samoan natives have begun to boycott New Zealand goods.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE ARRIVES AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

President Cosgrave arrived here and formally visited President Coolidge, Mr. Kellogg and a number of other prominent people.—Reuter.

Rugby.—In addition to £50,000 subscribed to the Lord Mayor's Fund on behalf of the sufferers in the recent London floods over forty thousand pounds has been raised in the various Metropolitan boroughs affected.—B. O. W.

BENARES SHOOTING CASE

WITNESSES CORROBORATE VICTIM'S STATEMENT

MAGISTRATE RESERVES ORDERS

BENARES, Jan. 24.

The trial of Manindranath Banerjee, accused in the C.I.D. shooting case, began yesterday before the City Magistrate.

The Magistrate, after taking up the case, proceeded to the King Edward Hospital where Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Jitendranath Banerjee, the victim, is being treated. Mr. Jitendranath deposed that he was walking along in the company of some friends on the 13th instant when suddenly some one fired a revolver or a pistol shot which struck his abdomen on the left side. He then turned and saw the accused fire a second shot from a distance of seven cubits to his south-west from the public road which missed him. A gentleman of his party caught hold of the accused from behind and shouted that the accused had dropped the firearm, and that it should be picked up. The party proceeded to an adjoining house where the accused was also taken, and subsequently the accused was made over to a Police Officer from Dassasumedh Thana. He was then sent to the King Edward Hospital where his wound was attended to by the Civil Surgeon. He added that he had very recently searched the accused's house in connection with the Deochar Conspiracy Case now being tried at Dumka and on enquiry he found that the accused was a member of a revolutionary party. Mr. Jitendranath Banerjee further stated he had taken part in investigating almost all the political cases in the United Provinces including the Kakori Conspiracy Case.

WITNESSES' STATEMENTS

The first witness examined before the City Magistrate was Dhirendra Nath Banerjee, who had captured the assailant. He corroborated Mr. Jitendranath Banerjee. The next two witnesses Mr. Ananth Nath Basu, a Zamindar of Bengal, who had been staying in Benares and Babu Jayaprasad, a beetle seller, also corroborated the evidence of Mr. Jitendranath Banerjee. The latter also added that he saw the accused fire and throw down a revolver which was carried away by another man who looked like a Bengalee, but whom he did not recognise.

After three more witnesses had been examined the Magistrate reserved his orders.—A.P.

BANGALAXMI CASE

ACCUSED PLEAD NOT GUILTY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The trial of B. K. Lahiri, M.L.C., B. N. Banerjee and S. K. Lahiri in connection with the alleged fraud involving Rs. 1,200,000 perpetrated on Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills was resumed to-day at the High Court Sessions before Mr. Justice Page. His Lordship at the outset over-ruled the objections taken on behalf of the accused as to the maintainability of such a large number of charges. The charges were then read over to the accused, and they all pleaded "not guilty."

A special jury was then empanelled consisting of 8 Indians and one European.

The trial is proceeding.—Free Press.

ALLAHABAD JAIL OUTBREAK

MAGISTRATE COMMENCES ENQUIRY

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

Mr. S. H. Thompson, District Magistrate of Allahabad, has commenced enquiry into the Naini Jail outbreak. Another convict who was injured by the firing of the armed warders succumbed to his wounds.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF HINDU WOMEN.

NEED OF EDUCATION ON WIDEST SCALE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The third annual meeting of the Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association was held on Thursday evening on the Calcutta Exhibition and Carnival grounds at Burabazar, under the presidency of Mrs. S. N. Mullick.

PLIGHT OF WOMEN.

In the course of her presidential address, Mrs. Mullick, said:—In our country girls cannot lead unmarried lives because there is no provision for making such a life useful. In our society the dowry system has reached its climax, and the system of marrying girls to incompetent husbands has not yet ceased to exist. It is needless to speak of the miserable life the widows of our country lead. Had there been a sufficient wage open to them to earn their livelihood without dependence on their relatives and strangers they would not have to lead such a cursed life.

MEN'S INDIFFERENCE.

Our men are generally indifferent to the upliftment of our women. They themselves have to suffer badly for this indifference. Be that as as it may. We ourselves must try for own betterment so that we can receive proper education keeping intact our national ideal. Compulsory Primary Education is now being introduced into our country. To make this a success, spread of education among women on the widest scale is urgently necessary.—Free Press.

THE LATE BERAMJI MALABARI

IDEALIST, PHILOSOPHER, PATRIOT, SOCIAL REFORMER

LADY WILSON UNVEILS BUST

SELF-MADE MAN WHO CHAMPIONED WOMEN'S CAUSE

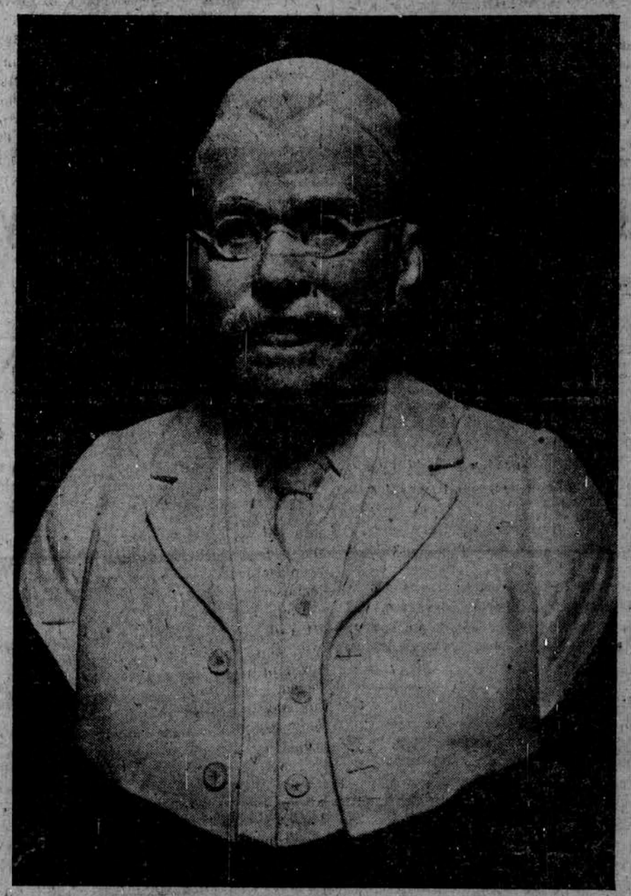
Amidst scenes of enthusiasm Lady Wilson unveiled the bust of Mr. Beramji M. Malabari, a great social worker of his time who founded the Seva Sadan which to-day is the leading institution for women in the Bombay Presidency at the Seva Sadan Society on Tuesday evening before a large cosmopolitan gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. K. M. Javeri, Mrs. Tyabjee and others.

The proceedings commenced with a welcome song. Mrs. M. D. Cama then extended a cordial welcome to Lady Wilson on behalf of the Committee of the Seva Sadan. Mrs. Cama said:—

On behalf of myself and the members of the Committee of the Seva Sadan, I have great pleasure in offering a very cordial welcome to Your Excellency here to-day.

We know notwithstanding the greater pressure on your time on account of your approaching departure, you have so very kindly spared the time to do us the favour to unveil the bust of the late Mr. Behramji Malabari who was one of India's best philanthropists and the founder of the Seva Sadan.

Amongst the many Institutions you have interested yourself in, our Seva Sadan has been one and we have the honour to record with appreciation this, your Excellency's second visit. Unhappily though your visit to-day will be the last, we will cherish it all the more because of the function you will graciously perform to-day.



—"Chronicle" Photo.

A photo of the marble bust of the late Mr. Malabari which was unveiled on Tuesday by Lady Wilson at the Seva Sadan Society.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

Mr. K. M. Javeri speaking about the life of Mr. Malbari said:—

Mr. Malabari whose bust your Excellency is unveiling this afternoon was a man remarkable in many ways. He died in 1912 and was born in 1853. The major part of these sixty years of his life were crowded with many events, all tending to the uplift of his own country. A self made man in every sense of the word, he knew how the poor suffered, and early in life he made up his mind to help them to the best of his powers. Born in Surat, which had few educational facilities and having to be supported by a poor mother, he realised the handicap in his life early, and came to Bombay, determined to make the best of the opportunities likely to be offered by this great cosmopolitan city. His first experiences here too were not encourging. He failed to pass even the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University a number of times, but such was his natural intelligence that by means of assidious study and perserverance he acquired the reputation of being one of the best Indian writers of English.

HIS EARLY CAREER.

His early career led him into paths of journalism and he started and edited "The Indian Spectator" which for many years successfully discussed the burning questions of the day, educational, social and political. Later he founded a monthly called "East and West", with the object of reconciling Eastern with Western conceptions and methods. As a publicist he could not avoid politics, and he had his own views on the relations of the British Government with Indian Princes, but the pivot of his political creed and the view to which he held fast was that the connection between the two nations—Indian and English—should not be severed. His Educational Literary activities were many. He was a popular writer of Gujerati verse and prose, and the former has found an abiding place in the literature of his province.

IDEALIST AND PHILOSOPHER.

He was an idealist and a philosopher, leaning towards the Vedant. His translation of Prof. Max Muller's Hibbert Lectures was an attempt to popularise the subject with those who did not know English. But the subject, that lay next to his heart amongst his manyfold activities, was Social Reform, and he devoted whatever he possessed of energy, of intelligence, of influence, of persuasiveness and money to the accomplishment of that one purpose. He had seen with his own eyes the disabilities of Indian women and the woes of Hindu widows and he tried his best to ameliorate their fate in various ways. He was fortunate in his friendships.

He enjoyed the friendship of Viceroys and Governors, of high officials here and in England, of noblemen and of ordinary men. This friendship however was utilised only towards the fulfilment of this one purpose in his life, the betterment of the women of India. His gaze was fixed on the social elevation of his sisters who ever they were. His extensive and frequent travels to England, and all over India were undertaken in furtherance of this purpose, and it is his pioneer work which has no doubt facilitated the efforts of his successors in that direction. He was a great conversationalist. Seeing or talking with him I found his talk both elevating and vivifying. In Mr. Malabari we have lost one, who should have been living in these times. His sober and practical views would have been of great use to our country. Although he is no more, fortunately the good work that he did remains and prospers under the direction of the present members of the Seva Sadan Society. It is for keeping green the memory of such a patriot and philanthropist that your Excellency has been requested to unveil his bust which you have so graciously consented to do.

We are all so much obliged to Mr. Talim for the excellent work he has turned out. He had to take great pains over the matter and overcome great difficulties."

BUST UNVEILED.

Mrs. Kama then requested Lady Wilson to unveil the bust.

Lady Wilson expressed great pleasure in performing the unveiling ceremony.

Mr. Talim the artist who had prepared the bust was then introduced to Lady Wilson who congratulated him on his having so successfully done his work.

This was followed by music recital by girls studying in the Seva Sadan Schools.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas next proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Lady Wilson which was carried with acclamation.

UNIFYING NATURE OF LEGENDS

INDIVISIBLE WOMANHOOD OF INDIA

SIGNIFICANCE OF ISLAMIC CULTURE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

"We are told over and over again by those who write our history and geography and try to set the pace of our national development that India is not a nation, that it an accidental accumulation of races and countries separated by nature and religion, separated by every accident and incident, purposes and premeditations that can keep the whole people separate. But if you pause and consider, how unifying is the quality of ancient legends, how the very rivers that divide mountains that form barriers, tongues, that separate the very races, that make for division between man and man are unified by common heritage. Whatever legend and story there is, it is the inheritance of indivisible womanhood of India," said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the course of her second Kamala lecture at Senate Hall.

"To-day be it said to the shame of those who govern the destines of this country that illiteracy of India is one of the major crimes of the world. But that imperishable inheritance which is in the heart of every woman like a living stream of water in a desert, has given illiteracy of our women a quality of spiritual culture which makes it possible for sons born of them to be heroic in the amplest, deepest, loftiest and most abiding sense of the word. The history of Indian womanhood," continued Mrs. Naidu, "is to-day mixed up with the history of Islamic culture. The message of Islam that paradise lies under the feet of the mother is not a new gospel. It is the gospel of a new race confirming ancient knowledge of this country."—Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Bullion Merchants and Bankers Association of Delhi, at a meeting here, resolved that the Reserve Bank Bill, as now published in the Gazette of India of January 14th, is a great improvement on the previous Bill, originally introduced in the Legislative Assembly during the last Simla session, as also on the Bill devised by the Assembly during the same session.—A. P.

Rangoon, Jan. 24.—A Burma Gazettee (Extraordinary) issued this morning announces that the Governor in Council has sanctioned additional police force to be quartered in the village tracts of Ingrapugale in Tharrawaddy township Pyinkadogen in Leppadan West township and Teinday is Monyo township of Terrawaddy district for a period of one year owing to the conduct of the inhabitants of those places.—A. P.

Nagpur, January 24.—At the Central Provinces Legislative Council to-day a resolution to Government to take immediate steps for the separation of judicial and executive functions of Government was carried without a division. A sum of Rs. 9 lakhs in order to effect this was also voted. The council then adjourned "sine die."—A. P.

The creed of the newly formed People's Party is "attained of political, social and economic emancipation of the peoples of India by all peaceful and legitimate means."—Free Press.

At the invitation of Khawja Hasan Nizami a purdah conference, it is understood, was held at Darya gung, the police guarding the gates, to elect office bearers for the newly formed Shafi League. Maulana Mahomed Ali who sought admission was not allowed the enter the meeting.—Free Press.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan has been elected President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta for 1928.—Free Press.

The Women of Trivandrum have registered a co-operative Society under the name of the Trivandrum Hindu Vanitha co-operative Society with a capital of Rs. 10,000/- divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 5/- each, the chief aim of the society being to give a helping hand to the poor and needy women, to undertake the manufacture and sale of Khaddar, to introduce spinning as a cottage industry, and also to open a training class to instruct women in hand spinning, and to develop Home-Safe deposits.—Free Press.

INDORE MAHARAJAH AGAINST FATHER'S MARRIAGE

DEWAS DOMESTIC CONTRETEMPS

BRITISH INTERFERENCE RESENTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Jan. 23.

Capt. Borade and Mr. Abdur Rashid have returned to Indore. On their way they are are said to have broken journey at Barwaha where they visited the Junior Maharani. At Indore, their movements are rather mysterious. I hear they also interviewed the Senior Maharani Chandrawatibai Saheba, and the step-mothers and sisters of the ex-Maharaja. The mission of these emissaries from Colombo is to persuade the Dhangar caste to give sanction to this marriage of the ex-Maharaja with the American girl Miss Miller. Mr. Borade is moving about here rather mysteriously and endeavouring to create a favourable opinion among the Dhangar caste. If the Maharaja was on the gadi, it would not have taken long to secure the approval of the poor unsophisticated Dhangars. It is openly given out that the young Maharaja Yeshvant Rao at Oxford is against the wedding of his father and is said to have sent a message with one of the A.D.C. of the ex-Maharaja, expressing his disapproval because his father has already two wives; The result has been unfavourable to the A.D.C. who has incurred the displeasure of the ex-Maharaja and is under a cloud at Indore. There is no regular Dhangar aristocracy at Indore. The ex-Maharaja's cousins and other relatives seem to be against this union, and will not dare to incur the displeasure of the ruling Prince by co-operating with the ex-Maharaja. The agents of the ex-Maharaja are, however, moving heaven and earth on behalf of their master. I do not think the local Arya Samaj will give countenance to this wedding by converting Miss Miller.

LATE SIRDAR KONDAJIRAO MATKER.

The ex-Maharaja's sister Princess Lilabaisaheb lost her husband Sirdar Kondajirao Matker on last Saturday at Dhulia. After a detention of three days, the body of the Sirdar was brought in a motor car to Indore. The funeral took place in the Chatri Baugh in the afternoon on the 16th instant. The Diwan and the members of the Cabinet attended the funeral which was accompanied by the military 'lavazama.' The State offices and schools were closed in honour of the deceased who was a member of H. H.'s Privy Council.

VILIFICATION OF DEWAS MAHARAJA.

There is not the least doubt that the whole agitation against the Maharaja Tukojirao of Dewas Senior, is exaggerated and entirely inspired. Several attempts were made to separate the father and the son. Since the marriage with the princess of Jat, it considerably facilitated the work of the mischief-mongers. Residents of Dewas were sooner or later expecting these dissensions. I had already mentioned to you the reasons of the disagreement. The new bride was never maltreated, as some of the papers say. I was informed that actually a couple of motor cars belonging to Kolhapur State were seen hovering about Indore for a week with a view to enable the Heir-Apparent to leave Dewas! The Dewas Maharaja has a grievance against the British Political authorities in Central India, who have interfered in a domestic quarrel between a minor son and father. I am informed His Highness Sir Tukojirao Pavar is taking legal opinion in this matter with a view to represent the case to the Viceroy. British interference in this matter is an infringment of the treaty rights of the Dewas State.

The municipal election took place on the 11th and 12th instant. The following candidates have secured seats in the Municipal Council:—Messrs. R. S. Nathulal, Shankerlal, Manumul, Ghanesh Gharghe, Abdul Karim; Mahomed Munshi, Pant Vaidya, Jankilal, Badrilal, Mahajan, Dighe, Godbole and Dr. Ranade.

END OF COMMUNISTS' TRIAL

SEVERAL CONVICTIONS

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Constantinople.—The trial of the Communists charged with treasonable practices, has concluded. The head of the organisation has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and 24 others have been awarded two to three months' imprisonment. 25 were acquitted.—Reuter.

INDIA'S WILL SHALL PREVAIL

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN GOING STRONG

(Continued from page 7).

ary. Of the five Muslim members present only one Mazi Abdulkayum voted in favour of the resolution, the rest voting against it.

PREACHING BOYCOTT IN SINDH.

The President, Provincial Congress Committee is going along with a party to different districts towns in Sindh for preaching the boycott of the Simon Commission and the observance of hartal on 3rd February.—Free Press.

HARTAL ARRANGEMENTS PROGRESSING AT JUBBULPORE

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 24.

Arrangments for the hartal and public meetings on 3rd February for the Boycott of the Simon Commission are satisfactorily progressing in Hindi C. P. Honourable Seth Govinddas, Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra and Thakur Laxman Singh, secretary Provincial Congress Committee have jointly issued a draft appeal to prominent members of different political parties in the province regarding this hartal and public meetisgs and letters and telegrams are pouring in daily in support of it.

ASSEMBLY AND SIMON COMMISSION

CHANCES OF CO-OPERATION "IMPROVING"?

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The New Delhi correspondent of the "Englishman" writing on the Simon Commission says that the appointment of the Joint Committee of the Central Legislature to co-operate with it will be moved towards the close of the session. If Government, he says, make the position clear on the lines of the Responsivist suggestion they will secure a majority in the Assembly. The chances of co-operation are improving day by day.—A. P.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF SIKHS

AMRITSAR, Jan. 23.

Some prominent Sikhs from various districts of the Punjab ineluding several Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council, and also Sardar Jogendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture assembled at Raja Sansi and decided to form a Central Sikh Association with the object of safeguarding the political rights of Sikhs and with a view to represent the case of the Sikhs before the Simon Commission. They have issued the following manifesto:—

The appointment of the Simon Commission to investigate the present position of the political development in India with a view to further extension of constitutional reforms is a question of paramount importance for all communities. It is a question of great moment for small communities like ours as our past experience is not quite a happy one regarding the recognition of our rights in the Punjab. The importance of our community is unquestioned. Before the annexation, we were rulers of the Punjab. We have done more than any other community to accelerate the progress and prosperity of this province. We own a very large share of the land of the province and pay more than one-third of the total land revenue to the State. The record of our military services is unparalleled in the history of British India. Our claim, therefore, for special consideration is justified by our stake in the country, by our solidarity and by the sacrifices which we have made for the State.

NON-INCLUSION OF INDIANS RESENTED.

We resent the non-inclusion of Indians in the Simon Comission and urge upon Government the necessity of giving the representation of the Legislative Assembly a parallel position with the Commission in all respects. We cannot pass on without recording our disappointment that when His Excellency the Viceroy consulted the members of other communities regarding the Constitutional Commission, no member of the Sikh community was invited. We express our sincere desire to co-operate with other communities if an agreement can be reached to present a joint demand to the Commission.

SPECIAL CLAIMS.

We wish at the same time to make it clear that if all communities are not able to reach any decision in this matter we must present our special claims before the Commission without any hesitation whatsoever and demand (a) adequate representation in the provincial council and the central legislature based on our traditional importance and the revenue paid by us to the State and in consonance with the sacrifices made by us in the defence of our country and Empire, (b) that in the provincial and central cabinets, provision should be made for full and adequate representation of our community.—A. P.

PUNJAB STANDS FOR BOYCOTT

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

A joint meeting of different political parties of the Punjab was held to-day at the residence of Dr. Muhammad Alam when representatives of the Congress the Khilafat Committee, the newly formed Muslim League and the Sikh League were present. An all party boycott committee was constituted with Maulvi Abdul Quadir as President and Dr. Alam, Khanchand, Afzal Haq and Achintram as Secretaries, and a representative working committee was also formed. It was resolved that the president of the boycott committee and of the Punjab Congress Committee should issue a joint statement asking the people completely to boycott the Simon Commission. It was also resolved that the nationalist party in the Punjab Council should be requested to declare their policy in accordance with the Congress resolutions, and also to issue an appeal to the public and the constituencies to boycott the Commission and observe hartal on February 3. It was further decided that all organisations in the Punjab sould be approached to extend their active co-operation in the boycott propaganda.—A. P.

ANTI-BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA AT LAHORE.

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE'S TACTICS

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

The Council of the Punjab Muslim League of which Sir Mahomed Shafi is President held a meeting this evening at the residence of Sir Abdul Qadir, who presided, when a letter from Dr. Kitchlew informing the Punjab Muslim League of disaffiliation by the Calcutta session of the All-India Muslim League was given consideration. It was decided that Dr. Kitchlew should be informed that the Punjab Muslim League did not recognise the Calcutta League meeting as valid nor its authority to pass such a resolution.

It was also decided that the Provincial Leagues in other provinces should be asked to co-operate with the All-India Muslim League that validly held a session at Lahore and not to recognise the Calcutta session which was 'ultra vires'. It was further resolved that propaganda in the press and on the platform should be carried on to advise Mussalmans not to boycott the Simon Commission, and not to follow the suggestions made in certain quarters to observe hartal on February 3. Dr. Shujauddin was provisionally appointed joint Secretary of the League in place of Mr. Barkat Ali who has joined the newly formed Punjab League.

Dr. Alam has received a telegram from Dr. Ansari, President of the Congress, informing him that the latter accompanied by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Malaviya would be reaching Lahore on the 27th instant to carry on propaganda with regard to the boycitt of the Simon Commission.—A. P.

BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA.

LECTURERS TO TOUR IN DISTRICTS

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Joint Secretary of the Bombay Committee appointed in connection with the Simon Commission sends the following:—

The Bombay Committee has decided to arrange a programme of lectures all over the Presidency and the following gentlemen have undertaken to lecture on the Simon Commission at the places mentioned against their names.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Phiroze Sethna and Mr. Jinnah at Poona on the 29th instant, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai in Gujerat; Mr. K. M. Munshi at Satara; Mr. M. C. Chagla at Sholapur and Bijapur; Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Purushotam Trikamdas at Thana and Ahmednagar; Mr. Silam, Mr. Gole and Mr. V. S. Dongre at Nasik and Ahmednagar.—A. P.

CAWNPORE TO OBSERVE HARTAL

CAWNPORE, Jan. 24.

At a meeting of the local District Congress Committee held here, a solution was adopted urging wholesale boycott of the Simon Commission. It was also resolved to observe a complete hartal on the 3rd February and also on the day on which the Simon Commission may chance to arrive here.—Free Press.

HARTAL MOVE "UNWISE."

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S FEAR.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

In the course of a statement to the Press Sir Abdur Rahim says he considers the proposal to organise a hartal on February 3 as unwise as it may tend to harden the situation. In his opinion Sir John Simon ought to be given a fair chance to propose a procedure for securing effective co-operation of the best Indian minds in an enquiry which would so greatly mould tween this country and England.—A. P.

LALAJI ON CONGRESS PROGRAMME

(Continued from page 7).

latures are not going to give us Swaraj, but considering the fact that they are being used by Imperialists both in India and in England for strengthening the position of the British Government and British interests in this country, it would be fatal to ignore them. The Government is engaged in strengthening its military power and in pushing the British trade by various direct and indirect methods, and when the whole machinery of the Government is being used for economic exploitation of India, I think the Nationalist members of the Legislatures who are watch-dogs of Indian interests, should be in their seats, and if they can do nothing else, they can at least expose what methods are being used, and to certain extent prevent mischief being done. This is not an unimportant work. On the other hand, it is very important just as preventive medicine is becoming more important than the curative medicine. So prevention of the extension of imperial interests in India, is more important than any constructive work we may be able to achieve." Here Lala Lajpatrai regretted that on the Road Development Committee, after the Swarajist Members' abstention, he himself was the only Hindu Member beside the Chairman (Mr. Jayakar).

EFFECT OF MEMBERS' ABSENCE FROM COMMITTEE.

Asked how the communal question arose in that Committee, Lajpatrai answers: "After all those Hindu Members who are absent represent a particular view in politics and economics, and that is why I think they accepted memberships of the Committee. The classes whom they represent, and whose interests they had at heart, are practically going unrepresented and this will happen in all committees and in all legislatures from which they have retired or are retiring" conversation then drifted to the forthcoming session of the Central Legislature. Lajpatrai alluded to its importance and warned that the absence of Congress Members from the legislature would be extremely "prejudicial to the interests of the country". He disagreed from the view that the absence of Congress Members would make any impression on the Simon Commission, on the Government policy at large; but their presence, he argued, would be extremely valuable in protecting the national interests. He went on to say "I really wonder what explanation can these members give to their constituents, in winning whose patronage they spent lakhs of their own money and Congress funds, during the last election. If absention from Councils and Assembly is the result of all that endeavour, surely all that money had been wasted:"

Asked how the Congress members could attend Councils so long as the Congress mandate was there, Lajpatrai said: "The Working Committee of the Congress has in the past interpreted the Congress constitution and resolutions in such way as to meet all cases of emergency when they considered it in the national interests to do so. I would, therefore, beg of the Working Committee, which is shortly to meet in Delhi, to reconsider the decision of the Congress and to remove the ban on Council work of the Congress members to such an extent as to prevent its being prejudicial to the interests of the country. If necessary a special session of the A.I.C.C. might be convened for the purpose".

BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION.

Before the interview concluded, conversation reverted to the boycott of the Simon Commission and Lalaji explained what in his opinion would constitute a complete boycott. He said "not giving evidence either in writing or orally before the Commission, no attending any social functions connected with the Commission's presence, not allowing any consultations with the Commission or members thereof, could be effective, and voting down all proposals whether brought by Government or others in connection with the Commission including proposals for the appointment of the committees of legislatures, and demands for grants to the Commission.

Finally Lajpatrai was in favour of immediately drafting a Swaraj Constitution, but not presenting it to the Comission. The national demand must be formulated for the purpose o fsatisfying those who criticised Indians for not putting forward any constructive proposals of their own. At the same time Lajpatrai is very much in sympathy with the view Mr. Satyamurthi that there are a great many difficulties in the way of preparing the Swaraj scheme.—A. P.

VAIN ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE BOMBAY MTSLIMS

(Continued from page 7).

Mainar 20 minutes to speak, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan 20 minutes, Syed Murtuza Ali 10 minutes, in all I gave the opposition a full hour's time to put their case before the meeting while I myself took only 15 minutes and the proposer and the seconder of the boycott resolution had between them not even to minutes. These are the facts of the case and I cannot understand the motives of the people who say that we did not allow the opposition speakers time to put their case before the audience. I have really no words to denounce that barefaced lie. Public life in India is being killed by these manoeuvres. Mr. Mohamd Ali Allabux counting on the support of Government and police officers and his unfortunate influence with the Mullasaheb of Borahs has already brought disruption in the Borah community and now he wants to silence the voice of Muslims in Bombay with the help of men who have been thrown out by the Central Khilafat Committee. The meeting gave the Federation-same. How can we co-operate with the Government that has done so much harm to Muslim countries and Muslims all the World over? Now as Hindus and Muslims have come to an understanding attempts are being made to make Muslims quarrel the Simon Commission and God alone knows what is in store for India! I will request the public Press in Bombay to watch and see how police assistance is being obtained by our opponents to kill the public life. God willing, they will not succeed and with every act and operation the Muslims will bring out reserve force of faith and Godliness, speak the truth and win the battle.

FITTING REPLY TO NANIONAL INSULT

(Continued from page 7).

those services. India, he added, had to be self-reliant and had to stand on her own legs if she wanted to attain her national emancipation. As a Carporator representing the Manjvi constituency Mr. Chapsi appealed to the shop-keepers of Mandvi to keep their shops closed on the 3rd of February. Proceeding he paid a glowing tribute to Mr. M. A. Jinnah for having brought in sight much-needed Hindu-Muslim unity.

"DIVIDE AND RULE."

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai who was to have presided over the meeting was late by an hour and a quarter in coming to the place of the meeting. In the course of his speech he trenchantly criticised the "Divide and Rule' polie which the British Government were pusning in India. Proceeding he said the Simon Commission was dispatched from England with an avowed intention of perpetuating British domination over India.

PREPARE TO SACRIFICE LIFE.

Moulana Shaukat Ali was given a rousing ovation when he rose to address the gathering. Speaking about the attitude of Muslims in the matter of boycott of the Simon Commission, he once again publicly asserted that there was no earthly reason why Muslims should make any common cause with England. Swaraj, he said, ought to be the goal for all Indians, be they Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Jews or any other community Speaking for himself, he assured his hearers that he was prepared to sacrifice even his life for the attainment of Swaraj.

ACCIDENT ON B. N. RAILWAY.

7 KILLED: 15 INJURED.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

A down mixed train on the B. N. Railway parted between Haiyafhat and Kishenpur on the night of the 22nd. The leading goods vehicle derailed and collided obliquely, wrecking the superstructure of a bogie third class carriage. Seven persons were killed, eleven seriously injured and four slightly injured.—A. P.

KING AMANULLAH REACHES NICE.

WARM WELCOME FROM FRENCH GOVT

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Nice.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan arrived here in heavy rainstorm, but, nevertheless, they were accorded wonderful reception by thousands of people. They drove to the Majestic Hotel through streets lined with troops. The Afghan Anthem was played. The crowd cheered them and bombarded the Queen's car with flowers.

Crossing the frontier at Mentone, Their Majesties were saluted by the Prefect of Alpes-Maritimes in the name of the French Government. The Mayor of Mentone handed the Queen a beautiful banquet of carnations. Their Majesties were welcomed at Nice on behalf of President Doumergue by a special mission composed of General Duport, Colonel Maurras and M. Bouin, Minister ex-Plenipotentiary, which will attend on them during their stay in France. Nabi Khan was also present at the station to meet Their Majesties—Reuter's Special.

NORWEGIAN CRISIS.

LABOUR GOVT. TO BE FORMED.

Oslo.—Owing to the inability of M. Mellybye to form a non-Labour Coalition Government, the King has summoned M. Madsen, Parliamentary Leader of the Labour Party, who will try to form a Labour Government.—Reuter.

"GOEBEN" REPAIR CONTRACT SEQUEL.

TURKISH OFFICERS CHARGED WITH IRREGULAR PROCEDURE

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Constantinople.—Severe penalties for Ihsan Bey, ex-Minister of Marine, and punishment for twelve high officials of the Department of Marine are demanded in the report of the Parliamentary Commission of enquiry into the alleged irregularities in connection with a contract for the repair of the ex-German warship "Goeben." Three alleged intermediaries, including ex-Colonel Nazim Bey, have been imprisoned.

The enquiry established that Ihsan Bey, Doctor Fikret Bey and Nazim Bey, brother-in-law of the late Enver Pasha, were guilty of irregular procedure and of sharing a commission of twelve thousand sterling paid in connection with a contract to repair the "Goeben" and to construct the floating dock. The latter was constructed in 1926 by a German company, but the dock buckled when an attempt was made to dock the warship. The underwriters successfully contested the claim for damages on the ground of incompetent management.—Reuter.

REMEMBER THIRD FEBRUARY.

FOLLOW NATION'S MANDATE

The following is the text of the Resolutions passed unanimously by all Parties at the Boycott Conference in Benares:—

This Conference representing various political parties is unanimously of opinion that the Statutory Commission must be left severely alone by the people of India and in pursuance of this resolution, it appeals to the people.

(1) to observe hartal all over India on February 3rd, the day the Statutory Commission lands at Bombay, the hartal to be observed from the morning till th e time of the meetings referred to in Clause 2;

(2) to hold public meetings all over India on February 3rd at 4-30 p.m. At these meetings the following resolution to be placed for adoption:—

"This meeting of the citizens of.....places on record its condemnation of the appointment of the Statutory Commission in utter disregard of Indian opinion and its firm resolve to have nothing to do with that Commission in any form and at any stage of its work. It calls upon all the elected members of the Council of State, the Assembly, and the Legislative Councils and in particular the representatives of this (town, province, etc.) to do everything that lies in their power to oppose and prevent the formation of a Committee of the Legislature in connection with the said Commission. This meeting places on record its opinion that the Constitution of India should be framed by Indians and strongly supports the proposal of a special convention to frame such a Constitution."

VIROL
the food for
GROWTH

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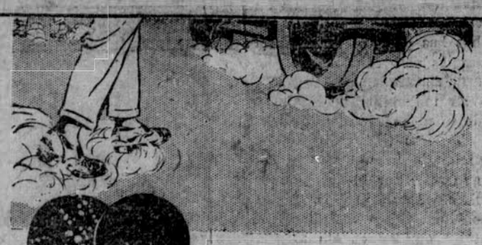

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Figure B: The same plate after disinfection with Formamint. All germs are destroyed.

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ANIMAL SACRIFICE AT DADAR

APPEAL TO MANGLORI RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will find space for the following appeal in your esteemed paper at an early date.

Some of the Manglorian residents of Bombay hold "puja" annually and slaughter goats. Last year efforts were made by the Bombay Humanitarian League to persuade them to refrain from the bloody sacrifice. The leaders of this function promised to reduce the number of offerings last year and further to consider the appeal in their meeting before next annual "pujas" were held. Nothing seems to have been done by them to fulfil that promise and it is painful to note that their bloody "pujas" have already begun though there is opposition from a section of the community. Those who indulge in this irreligious custom among them are mostly illiterate and hence it is the duty of the more cultured among the community to show these misguided men a sinless way of propitiating the gods.

The "puja" being a sinful one, they are obliged to find out a corner in Dadar known as Patil's Vadi now in possession of Mr. T. D. Dhairyvan. It is, indeed, a sort of encouragement to allow one's property to be used for such senseless customs. The gentleman in possession has been requested by the Bombay Humanitarian League not to facilitate such cruelties by allowing the use of his plot and it is hoped, he will cease to be a partner in this slaughtering of animals.

We appeal to the Manglorians in Bombay to raise their voice against this cruel custom which a part of their community still observes probably in the name of the community. Proofs against this custom are not wanting and those who want to convince themselves are requested to study the literature available from the B. H. League and then try to dissuade other member of their community. The "puja" is held almost every Sunday at the abovementioned place at Dadar and if nothing is done by the community, it is likely to continue at least for months and early action is requested.—Yours, etc.,

J. N. MANKAR,
Assistant Secretary.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

(Continued from page 6.)

of my comprehension to fathom as to why he is actuated to take a partial view of the situation, when apparently he is sent by His Majesty to govern all communities alike without fear, favour or malice.

MOVE AGAINST INDIANS

The real cause of trouble, which has once again opened the racial controversy, has emanated from the wish of the Kenya Government to introduce the principle of Local Government as suggested by the Feetham Commission. Sir Edward Grigg recognised that Indians had an almost equal representation on the Municipal Council which, according to his personal belief, was hardly desirable. He, therefore, appointed Justice Feetham from South Africa to investigate into the affairs of the Local Government, with the result that a report of the South African type has been placed for consideration of the home Government. This has mainly stirred up the topic of racialism so far as representation is concerned.

To fan the flame of racial antagonism, Sir Edward Grigg has further launched the much-talked-of scheme of Federation, otherwise called the unofficial White majority stunt! There had recently been a conference in England of Governors of African Territories, when various matters had been discussed. The two Governors of Uganda and Tanganyika remained silent over the issue, but Kenya is a strange piece of land with idle-prattlers and people with great landhunger. Influential as he is in British polities, Sir Edward got the State Secretary for the Colonies to put the Scheme in action, thus resulting in the appointment of the Hilton-Young Commission, which has attracted the notice of so many at home and abroad. Whether the Hilton-Young Commission is going to prove of any use or benefit to the Colonists is a matter of mere speculation in present day political circles.

The Hilton-Young Commission has already left for Kenya and arrangements by all parties have been made to present the Commission with a Memorandum of each party's views. It is most regrettable to note that, although a handful of whites have been given facility to represent their case and most ably, the Imperial Government have set at naught the very legitimate appeal of the Government of India on behalf of Kenya Indians to appoint an Indian on the personnel of the Commission.

Signs of resentment were seen in Kenya at the beginning, but moderation has since prevailed and the recent East African Indian National Congress, I hear, has adopted that strong representation, even if powerless, must be made, on the arrival of the Commission.

(To be Continued.)

KANTHAD VALA ESTATE

SUCCESSION DECIDED BY PRIMOGENITURE

On the occasion of the Darbar installing of Vala Shri Raval Ram in the possession of the Kanthad Vala Estate, Mr. Gibson, Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency, read the Kharita from the Agent to the Governor-General in which after recounting the circumstances which had delayed the succession touched upon the various responsibilities that he would have to face in his time.

In the course of his reply, Darbar Shri Raval Vala said:—

About my duty to my subjects, who are mostly agriculturists, and are the backbone of my Taluka, I have decided already to give effect to what His Excellency has been saying on every suitable occasion, and to what you have so kindly drawn my attention. I know the true interests of a ruler lie in and are co-extensive with, the welfare of his subjects, and I am closely following the pronouncement of His Excellency, the last being his advice to the Maharaja of Rewa.

BETTERMENT OF AGRICULTURIST.

I am conscious that in these advanced and advancing times, the task of a ruler is getting increasingly difficult and in order to keep pace with the progress in British India, we, in this Agency, have to introduce such reforms as impart a sense of security to the cultivators. As soon as I am in a position to have a clear idea of the condition of my State, I will direct my first attention to the betterment of the agriculturists. At present as a token of my good wishes I reduce the Santi Vero in the whole of the State including my parental inheritance from Rs. 35 to Rs. 30 per Santi for five years, on the expiry of which I will revise the rent and I hope I will be able to make the remission permanent. I am inclined to have a regular survey of every village of the Taluka and to introduce the system of Vighoti by appointing, if need be, a competent revenue officers from a neighbouring district of Gujarat. Regarding education to commemorate my installation, I declare that all education including secondary shall be free in my Taluka, and further, as soon as circumstances permit, I will open a High School in Bilkha.

GUJARATI SCHOOL IN POONA

POONA, Jan. 23.

Before a large and influential gathering including the Collector of Poona District, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Dr. Naidu the Municipal President. Sir Chunilal Mehta laid the foundationstone of the Nathubhai Hukumchand Guzerati primary school. Hon. Mr. Desai, Minister of Education, was also present. The school building is built at Central place on Luxmi Road with the aid of a munificent donation of Rs. thirty thousand from the widow of the late Nathubhai Hukumchand of the firm of Hukumchand Ishwardas of Poona. Dr. Naidu hailed this windsall as relieving the Municipality to a certain extent from their deep concern to house primary schools in hygenic buildings.

Sir Chunilal Mehta in his speech expressed thanks for the donation from the widow of the late Hukumchand.

Sir Chunilal Mehta also unveiled the portrait of the late H. K. Patwardhan, who was Assistant Provincial Scout Commissioner at the Boy Scouts Headquarters. The portrait was presented by Prof. Trivedi to the Scout Association. Sir Chunilal paid high tribute to the qualities of head and heart of the late Patwardhan, his enthusiasm courage and honesty of purpose, and recalled Mr. Patwardhan's services to Indian scout movement.—A. P.

UNWANTED LIQUOR SHOP

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following few lines in your esteemed paper and oblige?

I have come to know that a liquor shop is going to be transferred from E Ward to Dala building, Vincent Road, near Poibavdi, Parel. The said building is very near to Tata Mills and there is already one liquor shop near the mill. There are four big chawls mostly occupied by middle class men and they are teetotallers. Besides, this building is very close to Naigaum group of Chawls.

As far as my inquiries go, no notice was affixed anywhere near the proposed site of the shop, nor was there any Bataki beaten in the locality, announcing the location of the shop in Dala buildings.

The excise Advisory Committee had recommended last year the reduction of liquor shops in Bombay by eleven. It was recommended to reduce one shop from the locality in question. However, we are getting one more shop as a reply to the Excise Advisory Committee.

It was reported some months back that Satara was to be the favourite of the Excise Minister and Prohibition was contemplated in that District. But where are we? Are we drifting towards Prohibition?

I hope, Sir, you will raise your powerful pen and support the residents of Naigaum and Vincent Road in their protest against the location of the Shop in Dala buildings.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. UDGAONKAR, M.B.B.S.

Parel, Jan. 19.

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DELHI ROMANCE

ASAF ALI-GANGULI ENGAGEMENT

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

In an atmosphere surcharged with communal passion and prejudice the announcement of the engagement of Mr. Asaf Ali with Miss Ganguli, the accomplished daughter of Mr. Ganguli and a niece of Prof. Ganguli of the Royal Commission of Agriculture, has caused a sensation in Delhi society.

Mr. Asaf Ali was courteous to our representative to whom the explained candidly the romantic episode which is reminiscent of the proverbially unfailing arrow of Cupid.

"The whole" affair took place with lightning rapidity, said Mr. Asaf Ali with a smile and added, "it was truly a case of love at first sight."

It was on January 2nd that Mr. Asaf Ali on his way back from the Muslim League Session at Calcutta halted for a couple of days at Allahabad. He met Miss Ganguli at the house of a friend and discovered in her a kindred spirit. The discovery was mutual. The announcement of the engagement followed as the inevitable result.

STILL IN HER TEENS.

Miss Ganguli is still in her teens and Mr. Asaf Ali is nearing 40. Miss Ganguli is an accowplished lady and has passed the Senior Cambridge with credit. She comes of a cultured and well-connected Bengalee family, residing in Nainital. Scarcely any opposition is said to have been offered to the proposal by her father and other relatives. On the contrary Mr. Asaf Ali had to face some opposition from his own people. But he gallantly weathered the storm.

TORNADO OF CRITICISM.

"We knew we would raise a tornado of criticism by this step," said Mr. Asaf Ali, "but all pioneers have to put up with such things."

The wedding will take place as soon as arrangements are complete. There will be no conversion of either party, each maintaining his or her faith as the marriage is to be solemnised under the Civil Marriage Act.—"Chronicle" Delhi Edition.

BEASTS NOT SO CRUEL AS MEN

"WOODBINE WILLIE" PLEADS FOR RAW RELIGION.

"Man is much the most terrible of all living things. He is the fiercest of the beasts of prey and the most cruel and merciless and remorseless of all living things."

The Rev. G. A. Studdert-Kennedy ("Woodbine Willie"), chaplain to the King, made this observation preaching at St. Mary's Church, E.C., in connection with the annual meeting of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters.

"All our passions", he said, "are fiercer than those of animals.

"Animals show off in a genteel way, but the 'showing off' of man has always been a merciless and cruel thing."

This passion, added Mr. Studdert-Kennedy, revealed itself in our capacity for enthusiasm, which was really raw religion.

PURE ROMANCE.

If it were wrongly directed it was the cause of the most terrible damage, and if it were rightly directed it might be the cause of most sublime success.

The task of education appeared to him to be the right direction of this inherent capacity for enthusiasm.

"I suppose you will all admit that our kinship with the animals must now be extended to the make-up of the mind, and it must be allowed that the driving force of our nature, like the driving force of animal nature, is passion, that we are primarily creatures of passion.

"In our natural condition our intellects are humbled and obedient servants to our passions, and all passions which the animals possess we possess, and they are the driving forces of our nature.

"These passions are really the raw material upon which educationists have to work.

He dealt with the various schools of thought in the Church and appealed for reasonableness.

"The idea that we are born naturally reasonable", he observed, "is pure romance. There is no evidence either from experience or from research to prove that men are born reasonable. They are born reasoning, which is an entirely different matter."

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY YOUTH-CONFERENCE.

Following are some of the further resolutions passed by the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference:

This Conference emphatically asserts its opinion that education is fundamentally essential for the success of any scheme of mental, moral or social development and therefore

(a) calls upon the Government of the Presidency to carry out without any further delay the provisions of the Free and Compulsory Primary Education Act of 1922 by making necessary funds available on a liberal scale and by giving substantial help to the Municipalities and Local Boards;

(b) calls upon the local Minister for Education to declare the introduction of vernaculars as the media of instructions in all branches of education and with a view to effective fulfilment of this declared policy create scholarships and endowments for the necessary vernacular scholars and the translation of necessary texts into the vernaculars,

(c) calls upon the Government to revise the niggardly and backward policy regarding higher vocational education and to start, without any further delay, more agricultural, commercial, technical institutes, schools and colleges as these are imparatively required not only for giving suitable employment to the youths in the country but also to speed up the National progress so as to bring the country in a line with the advanced countries of the world.

(d) This Conference, while recognising the importance of English as one of the international languages, is of opinion that Hindi is the only possible language for an overwhelming majority of the people of India, and calls upon every youth to lose no time and effort in making Hindi and also the Government to make it compulsory in schools and colleges

(e) Calls upon the Government and the authorities concerned to revise the current curriculum and text books of Primary and Secondary Schools and without further delay to drop out portions in them which are harmful to Indian honor and sentiment.

The next resolution was moved by Mr. S. V. Desai, seconded by S. P. Kabadi, supported by Mr. Thakore and loudly read by Mr. K. N. Joglekar runs as follows:—

It is the considered opinion of this Conference that the Government and the people of this country must revise their attitude towards foreigners. (2) The members of the ruling classes of those countries wherein Indians are suffering under any disability, political, religious, social or economic, should also be subjected to similar social, political and economic ostracism in this country.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar moved the following resolution:—

"(a) This Conference emphatically opines that the present deplorable state of unemployment among the youths of the country is primarily due to the economic and industrial policy of Imperialism. It further deplores the literary bend of the present educational system which makes them unfit for practical life. (b) It further demands the rapid Indianisation of the Public Services and industrial and commercial concerns in this country. (c) It proposes the establishment of an Unemployment Bureau and appoints a Committee (to be named at the Conference) with powers to co-opt other members to their number. (d) It demands that the elementary provisions of unemployment relief which are carried out in every civilised country be extended to India.

After being seconded it was carried.

SWADESHI AT A SACRIFICE

"This Conference view with very great concern the abject poverty in which millions and millions of this country are steeped as also the economic and commercial backwardness of the country and the very low standard of life in India and, therefore, exhorts every youth of the country to actively help the commercial, industrial and economic development of this country by becoming independent of Government as well as of other service and taking to small scale businesses, home industries and agriculture; and further calls upon the youth to encourage Swadeshi in its purest form by precept as well as by example even at a sacrifice and to boycott British goods in particular" was moved by Mr. S. P. Nadkarni, seconded by Mr. G. V. Ketkar (Editor, 'Kesari"), supported by Mr. H. D. Rajah was accepted with Mr. Mehta's amendment which included boycott of foreign cloth.

MOTHER AND THE CHILD.

SURPRISING STATEMENT BY A DOCTOR

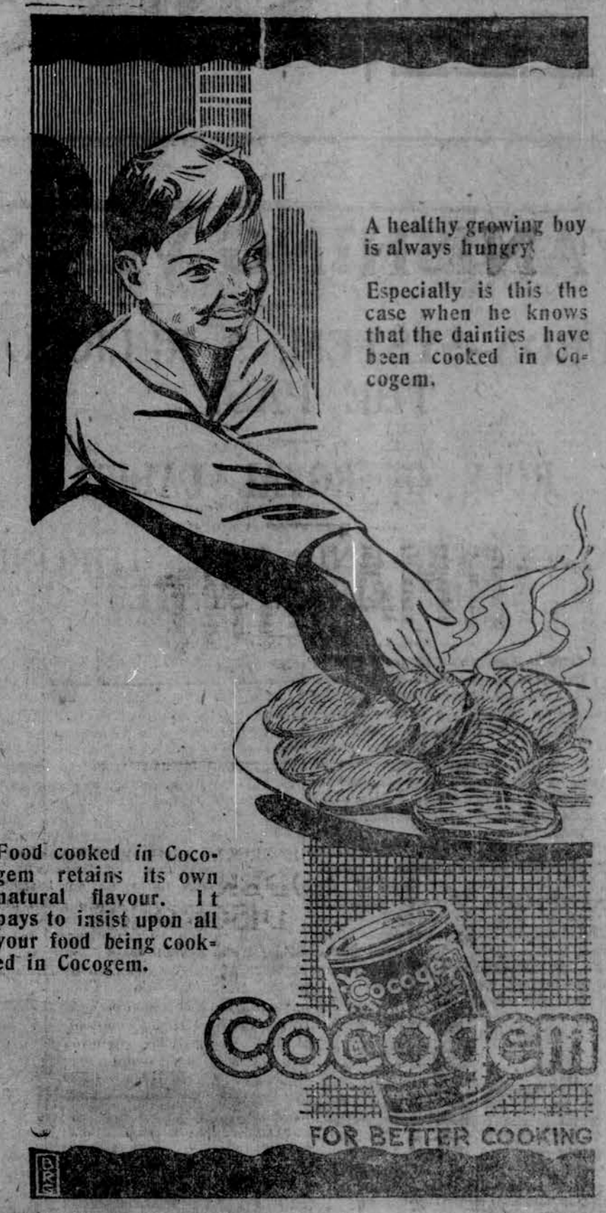
Is it painful to be born?

Dr. David Forsyth, physician to Charing Cross Hospital and consulting physician to the Evelina Hospital to Children, answers emphatically "Yes."

Lecturing at the University College, London, under the auspices of the psychological Society, in mail week, he said that hitherto it had been customary to restrict sympathy on the occasion of a natal event to the mother, and declared that that had been ascertained to be a very one-sided point of view.

Psycho analytical investigation went to show that it was even worse for the child. and he described the experiences of a child on being born into the world as nothing less than terrible.

There was afterwards some dim memory of those experiences and the formation of the opinion that the world was not a highly desirable place to be in.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VANISHING VEILS IN INDIA

PURDA--SYSTEM, A RELIC OF THE PAST.

ROLE OF ROYAL LADIES

"POWER BEHIND THE THRONE' IN INDIAN STATES

From time to time we in England read of the doings of some Indian princess who presents a brilliant figure in our society She entertains largely, she throws herself, like any aristocratic lady of the West, into our upper-class life; we see pictures of her riding to hounds, or making her "bag." as neatly as any sportsman on the moors. "What sort of a life does an Indian princess lead in her own country asks Dr. Rushbrook Williams.

A visitor to India from the West is generally impressed by the absence of women from public life. Everything seems to lie in the hands of men. If we are sufficiently curious to look into history-books we shall find that, with the exception of an occasional heroic figure, women have played as little obvious part in the past as they do in the present history of India.

It is therefore easy to leap to the conclusion that women are ciphers, and always have been ciphers, there.

This is so far from being the case that those Englishmen who know India best are sometimes inclined to believe that women rule in the East to a degree that is unknown in the West. The explanation, of course lies in the fact that in India the feminine influence is exercised behind the 'parda' and can only be guesed at, in terms of its results, by the world at large.

LIKE EUROPEAN PRINCESSES.

Much has been written—and written ignorantly for the most part—about the 'parda' system: but among the upper classes and the aristocracy of India there are still few signs of any real breaking down of it. What is happening is that such of the peculiarities of the system as are found practically inconvenient are being modified.

Until a few years ago, we are told the princesses of India passed into the palace on their marriage day, and never left its precincts until they were carried out to be cremated.

Now, all this is changing. To begin with in the majority of important States, the princesses have for long been educated by English governesses and nurses, and until they are ten or eleven years old they are brought up very much as European royalty would be. This naturally affects their outlook when the time comes for them to enter 'parda' and it has already affected the whole working of the system.

If one visits leading Indian States, one generally finds that the great citadel-palaces, where the Maharajas and their queens were wont to live, have become museums or show-places, employed indeed for ceremonial functions, but no longer the home of the Ruling Family. The maharanees generally live in modern palaces, set in the midst of great gardens, where though still secluded from the public eye, they can walk, motor, and ride as spaciously as in one of the royal parks in London.

The theory of 'parda', namely, that a lady should never be seen unveiled save by her husband or by those who, from ties of consanguinity, are her brothers natural or adopted, still holds good; but modern progress has devised means which allow many an Indian princess to visit friends to attend 'parda' parties, and even to go shopping, without much active inconvenience.

Elaborate arrangements have, it is true, to be made; but they have become so far second nature that no one experiences much difficulty. In the case of a very few princesses, matters have gone further: with them the 'parda' is merely employed on ceremonial occasions and for the rest of their time they are as free from its restrictions as a Western princess. They are, however, the exceptions, and are still confined to two or three Ruling Families who by tradition send their daughters to Europe to be educated. These are the princesses who become the 'stars' of our social life in England.

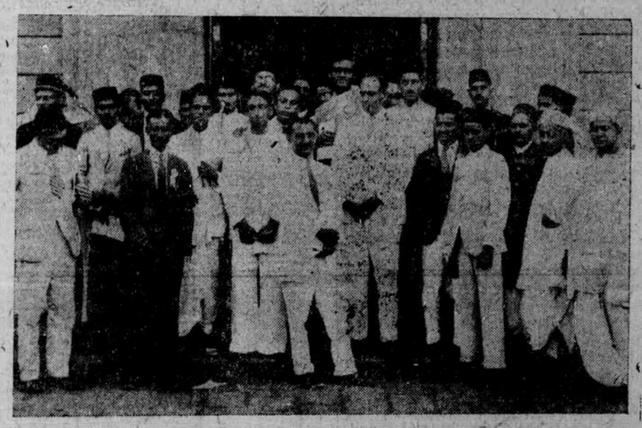
What is the life of a queen in India behind the 'parda'? Few Englishmen can say; but there are English ladies of high rank, the wives of governors, of political officers, who tell us that the princesses of India pass their time much as high born ladies elsewhere are accustomed to do. There is much needlework much music, a certain amount of reading, and a good deal of walking and tennis.

TRUSTED COUNSELLORS.

If the evidence of those privileged persons who have the entrance to the innermost quarters of the palaces can be relied upon, the princesses of India are well-informed upon public questions, particularly those which concern their own State. Many are the trusted counsellors of their husbands upon critical matters, and their words carry much weight.

In the absence of the maharaja from the State, the senior maharanee is frequently found to exercise the full power of a Regent: and it is notable that to-day the Council of Regency in the great State of Gwalior is presided over by Her Highness the Maharanee, during the minority of the Maharaja The success with which Her Highness the Dowager Begum of Bhopal ruled her dominions for many years is typical of the capacity in public affairs of the Royal ladies of India.

In short, if the princesses of India live to some extent a life of seclusion they are none the less in the closest touch with the outside world. An Indian queen of personality and parts may well be the "power behind the throne." and there is little reason to believe that feminine influence suffers, either in extent or in force, from the conditions in which it is exercised.



"Chronicle" Photo.
A group photo of the President (Mr. K. F. Nariman) and the members of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Youths' Conference.

METAPHORS IN LECTURE ROOMS.

SCIENTIST'S HINT TO MODERN POETS

"Teachers of English have almost as much need of lessons in science as teachers of science have of courses in our language and literature."

The above challenging statement was made by Sir Richard Gregory, Emeritus Professor of Astronomy, Queen's College, London, and Editor of "Nature" in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Science Masters' Association, at South Kensington, in mail week.

Shelley, Tennyson and Coleridge were quoted by Sir Richard in furtherance of his argument that though poetry and science represented different attitudes towards Nature, they were not mutually destructive and might be complementary to each other.

COLERIDGE AND DAVY.

"It is commonly assumed," he said, that devotion to science inhibits all sense of pleasure in emotional expression, and that familiarity with the structures and processes of Nature breeds indifference to her charms and destroys the aesthetic veil which gives her both mystery and beauty.

"Science and poetry thus seem to most people to be poles apart.

"Yet Coleridge said that he attended Sir Humphry Davy's lectures at the Royal Institution for the purpose of increasing his stock of metaphors.

"Modern poets," added Sir Richard, "might well be inspired by the scientific imagination of Sir William Bragg, shown in his insight into the atomic structure of crystals."

It was common to-day to disparage Victorian verse, he continued, yet no poet had surpassed Tennyson in the application of scientific truth to poetic purpose, or in his wealth of allusions arising out of a knowledge of Nature's laws.

SHELLEY'S SCIENCE.

Every schoolboy knew the lines of Shelley:—

I am the daughter of earth and water
And the nursing of the sky;
I pass through the pores of the ocean and shores;
I change, but I cannot die.

To understand the full significance of the poem in which this verse occurred required a knowledge of the cycle of transformations of terrestial waters not commonly possessed by teachers of English.

The verse had often been set for comment in elementary examinations of science students. Could students of English interpret it as successfully as they did?

Indifference to science among teachers of English was more general than neglect of literature by students of science.

Men of letters, declared Sir Richard, tell us that men of science are the only people who have something to say, and are unable to say it. We accept the rebuke, even though we know the difficulty of making the intricate processes of nature intelligible in the vocabulary of ordinary life.

"Our retort, however, may very well be that men of letters should be expected in these days to know a little of nature and science, and to be able, therefore, to exercise their literary art in displaying the wonder and value of the rare treasures which the argosies of scientific explorers are continually bringing into our havens from uncharted seas."

It would be easier to mention leaders of science who have enriched literature by their writings than to select men of letters who have exercised their imagination and art upon scientific knowledge and achievement.

"We ask those who have the gift of radiant expression to remain no longer outside our temples, but to enter and be inspired to testify to the revelation which will then be given them."

CLASSICS v. SCIENCE.

Sir Richard dealt with the respective claims of classical and scientific education.

"When a student of science confesses that he knows little or nothing of classical literature," he said, "he does so in a spirit of humility, but classical scholars often seem to be supercilious in their disregard of science.

"This vestige of social snobbery will, no doubt, disappear in time, and it will be understood more clearly than it is today that science is as necessary a part of the mental equipment of a cultured man as is classical or modern literature."

No strong case, he declared, could be made out to-day for Greek or Latin on mental gymnastic grounds. When either language was studied it must be to acquire knowledge of ideas through it.

Acquaintance with the achievements of Greek genius should be part of the intellectual equipment of every educated man, and the science student could find even more to admire in the wonderful age than could the purely literary scholar.

WEIGHING A HAIR

MARVELS AT SCIENCE MASTERS' EXHIBITION.

A deft-fingered man, sitting behind a bench fitted with a turn-table revolving inside a small enamelled bowl, was in mail week turning rough blocks of glass into perfectly calibrated microscopic lenses in a hall of the Imperial College of Science at South Kensington.

The demonstration was one of the most attractive features of the annual exhibition of the Science Masters' Association, and a small crowd watched the operator, using different grades of emery powder spread on various gauges, grind down a square piece of glass until it became a lens.

Little machines made out of odds and ends on scientific principles were shown alongside instruments of such precision as to make the weighing of a human hair a simple matter. They can weigh accurately down to six places of decimals of a gramme!

Another machine measures the growth of plants, and another permits the examination of fast-moving machinery as easily as if it were standing still.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXXVI

SHAHINDA. "You possess a lively imagination. How I can I get married to my brother ?"

It was useless getting any further. Shahinda clung tenaciously to her view that she had adopted Yusuf not as a husband but as a brother, though she would not explain her clinging attachment to him nor deny that it had affected her affection to Himm, which to Himm seemed a daring mockery. Himm had every reason to believe that SHAHINDA gave him all her sentimental love, but he also knew that an ounce of common love was worth a ton of the other and that Shahinda's numerous adoptions had degraded him even in that scale, for it is a fact that relation is dearer than a friend, the successive adoptions of relations of various degrees and kins had the effect of jostling him out of the affection. Himm put it clearly to Shahinda.

HIMM. "Do you still retain for me the same love you bore for me.?"

SHAHINDA. "I am not fickle."

HIMM. "But am I to believe your words or your action ?"

Shahinda felt cornered and said, "I can't beat you in argument."

HIMM. "But without argument I cannot search your mind."

SHAHINDA "You have no need to."

Shahinda had evidently forgotten or missed her important engagement for as she was getting restive of further straight talk her "dearie" waked in from the room where he lay hid overhearing the talk as he afterwards confessed to Himm.

He coughed and suggested to his darling a stroll in the woods Without turning to Himm even to fling a goodbye, Shahinda squared his hand, sallied out of the room when Yusuf reminded her that he had forgotten to bid farewell to Himm. They returned.

YUSUF "How long are you going to stay here ?"

HIMM. "As long as it is necessary."

YUSUF. "Well, if you are staying on till tomorrow, Why not call again at five and stay in for dinner. We have no cook except Shahinda. She does the cooking for me. I daresay she will be glad to cook for you as well.

SHAHINDA. "I will gladly cook for you and Himm can join. I suppose there will be enough for all of us."

Himm was not to be insulted like this. He thanked Yusuf for his hospitality and promised to call but declined to dine off the offals from Shahinda's table. Shahinda wanted to cut off Himm's visit of the next day. She told her "dearie" of the important engagement she had made with her aunt. She had, in fact, to pay an overdue condolence call. Yusuf analysed the fixture, found that the teas would fit in equally with the funeral at which Shahinda tamely but reluctantly yielded. But as Himm parted she did not fail to add that Himm may not find her at home as she had other engagements of which she had lost the count. Himm offered to take his chance but Shahinda would rather give him none. She recounted her engagements with Yusuf having shifted her own seat to the arm of the chair upon which Yusuf was seated. Perched upon this vantage ground she stroked Yusuf's chin, pressed his cheek, pulled out his pipe to see whether it needed replenishing, tried to replenish it—and then remembering that it might prolong Himm's stay she pushed it back into Yusuf's mouth, and suggested an adjournment to the garden. Yusuf was appreciatively beaming with delight at his quasi sister cum wife's attentions, but he had not the temerity to leave his guest in the lurch. The next day's engagement had been settled and unsettled. He wanted to invite Himm to dinnerf He was overweighted by his wife's arguments. But still he knew he possessed unresisting power over her. Shahinda was a wayward girl, if that term might pass for a woman on the decadent side o. thirty but still she was sweet as a turtle-dove, gentle as a lamb to Yusuf. The latter reopened the fire of Himm's dining with him which was far from pleasing to Shahinda for she seemed now to shun Himm as much as she had loved him before. And yet, she dare not say so. But her actions were her best witnesses.

YUSUF. "Darling, do you really mind if Himm comes and has got luck with us tomorrow ?"

SHAHINDA. "I don't mind at all. But I fear I shall be away. But you can dine with him. I will get the food ready."

YUSUF. "But he has come all the way from Kamalpur to see you. You should be hospitable to him."

SHAHINDA. "I have been quite hospitable to him. What more does he want ?" (Then turning to Himm) Do you want to dine with us tomorrow night ?"

Himm could give the only answer possible. He had not come to eat but to see Shahinda on business. Yusuf felt that Himm's tactlessness had cost him a dinner with Shahinda but he could not help him any longer. He might forfeit his tea as well. So he bade him a courteous adieu and requested Shahinda to see him off to the gate Shahinda would not budge without her "dearie" and Himm, therefore, hastened himself out of her presence and wept the scalding tears of disappointment saying to himself.

Shahinda, you professed to be mine,
You lay on my lap some time ago;
Shahinda, you still profess to be mine,
But oh ! what do your actions show ?

CHAPTER. XL.

RETURN TO MABEL.

Himm retraced his weary steps to Mabel. Mabel greeted him with all the wealth of a woman's geniality. She read in Himm's face distress and disappointment of which she had a foreboding. For had she not warned Himm that Shahinda might be at home, but he may fail to find her. Her fears were, however, allayed when Himm told her of his visit. Mabel questioned him closely on the details of his excursion. Her womanly instinct promptly told her that she was right. Himm had not found Shahinda and would not have seen her but for Yusuf. It was he who drove her to observe the ordinary rule of civility. If left to herself she would have turned Himm out of her sitting room but it would compromise her implicit obedience to her brother. Himm recounted to Mabel the substance of his talk with Shahinda which Mabel listened with assumed composure. She then asked Himm whether he was going to her for tea. Himm told her of how far he was committed to it, and sought Mabel's advice. He said : "Mabel, I have come here not to take Shahinda's tea or eat her dinner. I came to see her. But she has made it impossible."

Mabel offered no occular solution but enjoyed the fun of Himm's grandary though she visibly sympathised with his worry.

CHAPTER. XLI.

WOMAN AS THOU ART.

Mabel was a woman who understood woman. She had seen the world, watched its panorama, and viewed its kallidoscope, observed its vagaries, mocked its vanities and shared in its good things. She was a sentimental woman in her earlier teens, but now that she was in the decadent side of thirty, her cobwebs has all been removed and her brain saw clearly the pretence and hollowness of human life. Himm and Mabel were two antithesd in their character. Himm was clever but bluntly honest. He was a moralist and worshipped truth which he spoke out without minding its effect. He was sincere in his thought and action. He treated all worldly institutions with contempt. He felt inspired by the fire of a messiah, and would overhaul all institutions revive and reform them, and periodically test them by the touch of reason. He believed in the equality of the sexes, and endowed them equal power to discrimination and judgment. He had no mental reservation indulged in no twists in his talk and gave others the same credit. The result was that he was universally feared and hated. The orthodox hated him as a dangerous inconoclast. The reformer feared him as a social revolutionary. The politician fought shy of him as blunt and tactless in his speech; the ladies treated him with amusement as an inspired simpleton. But with all he was a host by himself, and whether in the field of molitics, literature or law, religion or social reform, higher educapon, finance or sheer oratory he was the prince amongst his fellows. tiabel knew it and was one of his admirers. But her admiration Mingled with her pity, for she could not understand how such a stalwart champion of women's rights did not understand woman. He regarded them as belonging to a special creation. He placed implicit confidence in their judgment. He endowed them with the superlative qualities of truth, righteousness and justice. He looked forward to the day when man would be ennobled into a woman and that woman already perfect would pass out of the plane of humanity and be ranked amongst the angels of heaven. Of all women he had met, he became specially attached to Shahinda because he saw in her a close intellectual affinity allied to his own spiritual vitality. He wished to make her soul his own and and thus reinforced, embark on the mighty mission of sweeping away the augean stables of the world.

Shahinda had deceived him. She had taken to lying, she had degraded herself from her pure virgin throne to an ambiguous and impure life. But he did not—he could not believe in her so sudden downfall. He could not realise that the purest of souls have at times yielded to the tawdry temptations of the world. In spite of the cold shoulder which Shahinda had given to Himm—in spite of the calumny and insult to which he was subjected by her in the presence of her paramours or friends he never for a single moment lost confidence in her—nor did he for a moment doubt that all her flirtations with other men in his seeing were mere acts of a simple nature, which appeared suspicious but were in reality frank and thoughtless. And as for Himm's own treatment, he had epitomised his own standpoint in the reflection that the more the woman loved a man the more she tyrannised over him. He had in one brief snatch he got to speak t o Shahinda said "Do you think I would have stood this treatment from any other woman ?"

Shahinda. "Only women can treat men so."

Himm. "Not all women."

And it was the truth. Who but Shahinda could have treated as first the foremost figure of the day. Who but she could have refused to offer him a crumb of bread ?

This was Himm's view. It was not Mabel's. And though she refused to permit any allusion to her friend she gave Himm a curtain lecture on the cruelty and the humanity of woman whihc would make the Tarquimada blush for shame.

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